

We Take The IOE Cut of SERVICE!
THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
Telephone Central 1246 or 1247
33 Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley.
A. J. Allison, SERVICE Manager.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 19,558

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1925.

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.



Hongkong's only European Optician

JUST RECEIVED

SPECIAL LINE

MEN'S

Summer Underwear.

"TROPICMESH"

This is of English Manufacture, open weave, very similar to Aerex. Soft finish, good weaving, easy to wash, cool and comfortable.

Vests with 1/2 or 3/4 Sleeves

Knicker-Drawers

ALL SIZES

\$1.95 each

BOYS' SIZES

\$1.75 each

COMBINATIONS

ALL SIZES

\$4.50 each

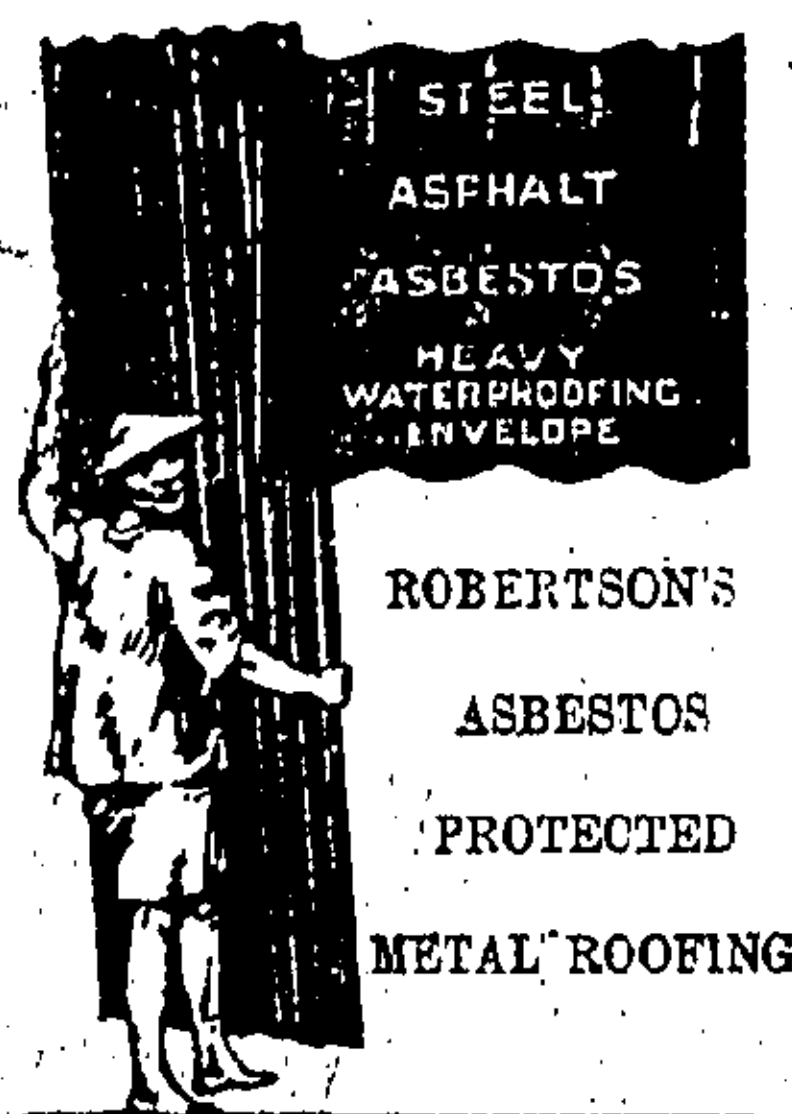
This is the finest value ever offered in Men's Summer Underwear.

CALL AND INSPECT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.



ROBERTSON'S

ASBESTOS

PROTECTED

METAL ROOFING

Sole Agents:
DAVIE, BOAG & CO., LTD.
Bank of Canton Building.
Samples and particulars on application.

FOR REAL FINE
MAJONG SETS
MADE OF IVORY AND BONE.
SOLD AT
Lowest Possible Prices

SUNG SAN CHAN,
140, Wellington Street.
SAM PAI LAU,
Cheong Hei Lung,
Huangshai.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

STRIKERS' PICKETS HOLD UP GENERAL.

MAUSERS MOST EFFECTIVE.

How strikers' pickets in Canton are trying to lay down the law even to military officers and "caught a tartar" was recounted to a "China Mail" reporter by the man who took the leading part in administering the rebuff to the self-appointed policemen.

Having heard wild rumours as to conditions in Hongkong a General, who is chief of staff to the officer commanding one of the corps in the First Cantonese Army, arrived at Canton from the West River, on his way down to this Colony.

In Canton he shipped by the s.s. Shing Cheong for Macao. As he was going on board the vessel, a batch of strikers, some of whom were armed and in uniform, challenged him on the Bund and insisted on searching him. It being against his dignity to submit, the General demanded indignantly, as he said to the "Mail" man, to know the reason why. The picket told him that they were going to confiscate any correspondence for Hongkong and any Hongkong money, as a boycott had been declared against British coinage.

"I have \$5,000 on me in Hongkong notes," declared the General when, as he admitted, he only had \$30 or so, "and I defy anybody to take it from me as no notice has been posted up to warn the public." One man came forward and replied, "I will take it from you if you have \$5,000" and promptly seized two letters which were protruding from the General's breast pocket.

Holding the striker by the neck the General produced his badge, and the letters were returned; but the picket commander still insisted on going through his pockets and his effects. Pointing to his dozen bodyguards behind him, the General replied "You see those men coming up from the rear? You can see that the Mausers they carry are brand new and serviceable. Now, go!"

Realising that the General was too much for them to tackle the men disappeared and the former went on board the ship where he dismissed his bodyguards. A few minutes later, a man who claimed to be chairman of the "supervisors of the China National (Labour) Strike, delegates" demanded an apology from the General. Pointing to strikers who were searching passengers' baggage and confiscating foodstuffs, the General said "You put up no notices as to what may or may not be carried. You tell that poor woman there that because she has three water melons they must be confiscated, but that she could have gone if she only had two. That man over there you have assaulted because he had over five bottles of lichees. What are your methods and what is your authority? You claim to be acting for a patriotic cause and yet you know nothing about regularity or order. Clear out before my bodyguards open fire!"

The foregoing story only goes to indicate how far the strike leaders have usurped functions outside their scope and how their crumbling movement is being desperately maintained. As the General said, batches of them are canvassing the city with collection books, waving like beggars and, in the same tone, threatening shops that will not pay as they like.

The General also stated that there was no truth in a story published in some vernacular papers that General Cheung Kai-shek, commanding the Whampoa Cadets, had been grievously wounded by a confere at a council. Nor was it true that General Hsu Shung-chi, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese (Kuomintang) Army, has espoused Communism. He concluded by saying that General Hsu would oppose Communism, or the four-two plan, as it is popularly known.

THE SETTLEMENT.

The monthly share settlement fixed for to-day was in the process of being put through as this edition went to press.

It is an open secret that defaulters were not unexpected but what the outcome of the whole business will be is a matter for conjecture. Brokers who were approached were non-committal as to the future.

RIVER SHIPS.

MORE PASSENGERS FROM CANTON.

INDIRECT COMMUNICATION.

It was thought that Canton's stopping the river-steamers traffic between that port and Macao during the week-end would prevent any more strikers from returning to this Colony. The contrary has proved to be the case. Yesterday afternoon the s.s. Charles Hardouin was to have left Macao at 2 p.m. but actually sailed after 3 p.m. as she waited for the arrival of the tow-boat from Shekki. About 500 passengers were conveyed to Hongkong by the Charles Hardouin alone.

It appears that as soon as the Canton-Macao ships ceased running, strikers at once diverted by native river craft to Shekki and from that port to Macao, determined to get back to Hongkong if they could.

Another means of communication, also indirect, has been established. The Foo Cheong is leaving Macao for Kongmoon to-night and it is expected that there will be an exodus from Canton to Kongmoon where passengers will ship for Hongkong via Macao.

Abundant cargo is being carried between this Colony and Macao. Only the s.s. Nan Ning, which went into dock has dropped out of the service the boats remaining being as follows:—the Steamboat Co.'s Sui Tai which returned yesterday and sailed for Macao this morning; the s.s. Sai On (sister ship to the Tung On); the Charles Hardouin and Paul Beau; the Chuen Chow; and the Ko Chow.

For Shanghai.

The Chinese owned boat Hwa Tai, from Canton, was observed by Waglan to be in British waters on its way from Canton this week end. As no form concerning it had been left with the Harbour Office the representatives of the owners here were communicated with and the regulation was complied with. According to the form the boat is on its way to Shanghai and will shortly return. It is expected that on its return it will carry food supplies to Canton.

PRINTERY SEIZED.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

On June 22 the Wong Fat Press, 68 Hollywood Road, was found to have been engaged in the printing of seditious literature but as no power was then invested in the Police officials nothing was done immediately regarding the matter.

The Order in Council now having been passed, the business was confiscated this morning under the superintendence of Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, Police Magistrate.

The silk which left here by the P. & O. s.s. Malwa on June 27 was delivered in Marseilles on July 25, a transit of 28 days.

During the week ended July 25 the following cases of notifiable disease were reported:—One of small-pox, American, imported, non-fatal; one of enteric fever, Chinese, fatal; one of paratyphoid fever, Indian, imported, non-fatal; one of cerebro-spinal fever, Chinese, fatal. There was a clean sheet for yesterday.

A SOOTHING BALM.

For soreness of the muscles after violent exercise and for rheumatic pains, much relief is afforded by anointing the affected parts thoroughly with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it when you have need of such a preparation and you will find what an excellent liniment it is. Sold everywhere.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2/8 15/16.

BACK TO CIVVIES.

VOLUNTEERS PARTLY DEMOBILISED.

DUTIES DISCONTINUED.

Rumours of impending demobilisation of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps have been in the air for some weeks but as time passed and nothing authentic could be gathered, the pessimists hazarded that another two, three or even four weeks would probably pass before tunics, puttees and equipment could be discarded in favour of civvies. The general opinion seemed to be that the authorities would go to the other extreme rather than be obliged, like the authorities in Shanghai, to mobilise again after having been once disbanded.

To-day, however, partial demobilisation has begun. The Artillery Company and No. 6 platoon of the Scottish Company being the first. To-day's orders contain further instructions for demobilisation in respect of sixty officers and men of the Infantry Company.

In view of partial demobilisation the system of patrolling daily the East, West and Central districts of the City is discontinued as from yesterday evening. As the Dairy Farm and lower Peak Tram station guards had already been discontinued, that leaves the only extra duties from normal times to be performed as the Headquarters Guard and parades.

The special guard for night and day telephone duty has also been continued and this in future will be carried out by Headquarters Guard, the strength of which has been increased to 1 N.C.O. and 6 men. The stand by armoured car crew has been discontinued.

MORE CONFIDENCE.

BOYS' NO LONGER REQUIRE PROTECTION.

Apart from the partial demobilisation of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps which naturally leads to the belief that greater confidence is felt by the authorities as to a peaceful outcome of the present state of affairs, there is little to report in regard to the strike position. Employees of firms and boys are returning in many cases and loyal Chinese no longer ask for extra protection in the way of hoardings or detention in the homes in which they have been working. Boys may now be observed shopping at the several markets.

In spite of the apparent unanimity regarding treatment of returning employees, complaints have been made by more than one person to representatives of the "China Mail" that in certain households amahs particularly are being taken back at wages in advance of those they received before by housewives who are considering their immediate convenience rather than the principle involved. It is to be hoped that the enthusiastic acceptance of the policy indicated by the resolutions before the meeting yesterday will bring them to a realisation of the disloyalty of such actions.

There are signs of improvement regarding the movements of ocean-going steamers, four British steamers having arrived and one left in the course of the last 24 hours. The Jardine boat Lai Sang, which arrived a few days ago from Shanghai, is to leave later in the day with a crew consisting of Chinese and Japanese. There are now 55 British steamers in the harbour.

CHINA'S STATUS.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL INQUIRY PROPOSAL.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 27. In the House of Commons, replying to the Rt. Hon. C. P. Trevelyan (Labour), Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Foreign Secretary) said that communications had passed between His Majesty's Government, the United States and other Governments with regard to the proposed appointment of a commission to inquire into the question of extra-territoriality in China but had not reached the stage when he could publicly make a statement at present.

FLOGGING LAW.

ANOTHER QUERY IN THE COMMONS.

PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY?

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander J. M. Kenworthy (Liberal), the Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore (Under-Secretary for the Colonies) said that no Ordinance had been passed in Hongkong permitting the flogging of strikers. He understood that flogging was only permitted under the recent Ordinance as a punishment for intimidation with violence and other grave criminal offences. He did not know whether the Ordinance was permanent or temporary; when it was received in England that aspect of the matter would be fully considered, but he was doubtful whether it was likely to receive the Ordinance before the Commons rose as it probably would not reach England until the end of the second week in August.

Reply to the Labourite, Mr. R. C. Morrison, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that the Governor had informed him that nobody had been flogged, the object being to prevent an outrage rather than inflict punishment.

VAIN BOAST.

SOVIET AND BRITISH EMPIRE.

CAUSE TO COMPLAIN.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Labourites, Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Foreign Secretary) said that in his interview with M. Rakovsky, he drew the latter's attention to the character and the continuance of activities of which His Majesty's Government had reason to complain, namely, the general failure to comply with undertakings of the Trade Agreement that neither party use influence to provoke or encourage movement, hostile to the other elsewhere in the world. Mr. Chamberlain did not consider any useful purpose would be served, or friendly relations promoted, by a constant stream of detailed complaints.

Mr. J. E. Davison declared that members of the Soviet Government openly boasted their success at undermining the British Empire. Mr. Chamberlain replied that if so, he thought they had boasted prematurely.

CURIOUS QUERY.

INDIA'S C.I.C. AND CHINESE CRISIS.

CONTRARY TO PUBLIC INTEREST.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. S. Saklatvala (Communist) asked whether any instructions had been issued to the Commander-in-Chief in India in consequence of the Chinese crisis; if so, what were their nature. Earl Winterton replied that it would be contrary to public interest to answer a question of this kind.

AGAINST WAR.

SEDITIONOUS COMMUNIST ARTICLE?

PARIS POLICE RAID.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, July 27.

Following the publication in the Communist "Humanite" of an article by a Central Committee of action against the war in Morocco urging French troops to fraternise with the Rifis, the Police raided the premises of the Committee, which are situated in the offices of the General Labour Union, and seized a number of documents including a list of members.

The committee of the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is holding an important meeting at the Chamber at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow.

RUBBER BOOM.

SUDDEN PARTLY ARTIFICIAL RISE.

MR. AMERY'S SPEECH.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. F. G. Penny (Cons.) drew attention to the Malay States Government's proposal to release 5,000 tons of non-coupon rubber upon payment of an export duty of 42 cents per pound and asked whether the whole amount must be exported or any part thereof. He suggested that in future when any such action was contemplated, His Majesty's Government, in the interests of rubber producers and consumers, should make a declaration before hand in order to check speculation as far as possible.

The Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore (Under-Secretary for the Colonies) said that the High Commissioner had informed him that acting on legal advice he had released some 5,000 tons of non-coupon rubber, consisting of stocks held by dealers before restriction. He understood the owners of it were free to export all or any part at rates of duty mentioned in the question and promised to bring Mr. Penny's suggestion to the notice of the acting High Commissioner.

Replying to Mr. Shaw (Cons.), Mr. Ormsby-Gore said there had been representations that many industries in the country were already suffering from lack of raw material.

The sudden unexpected, partly artificial, rise in the price of rubber was being considered very seriously.

"Maintenance, Not Profit."

Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery (Colonial Secretary), in the course of a speech introducing the Colonial Office Estimates, after stating that he had not thought the Stevenson scheme responsible for the sharp rise in the price of rubber, said "Certainly! If close investigation of the problem in the next few weeks should reveal a situation different from that which our investigations have hitherto shown, and there is a prospect of a grave situation even with existing rates of release, then, of course, we shall have very carefully to consider whether any change might have to be made in those matters is the maintenance, not the rate of undue profit, but the successful maintenance of a great industry which millions of British capital had been sunk, and at the same time, the supply to Britain and also the world of raw material at a reasonable price."

Mr. Amery also said that so far from its being our object to maintain unduly high prices of rubber, he believed a moderate, reasonable price would give British industry in Malaya and Ceylon the best opportunity of holding its own against the industry in other countries. We were well aware that the continued level of high prices would lead to extensive plantation elsewhere. He knew for certain that manufacturers in Britain were considering closing down certain branches. This required a most searching scrutiny. A sudden change of policy could only be carried out with grave unfairness to those who had made contracts in the past for two or three months. Our aim was to maintain stability as far as possible. Mr. J. H. Thomas (Lab.) approved the Colonial Office handling the subject and hoped they would not lose their heads despite the clever propaganda going on and calculated to deceive people here.

BOMBAY COTTON.

OWNERS TO REDUCE WAGES.

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

(Reuter's Service.)

Bombay, July 27.

The Mill Owners' Association has decided, owing to depression in the industry, to reduce the wages of cotton operatives by 11 1/2 per cent. beginning on September 1.

Paris, July 27.—The final results of the elections for Councils General after the second ballot, show that the Cartel captured 133 seats from the Opposition, mainly from the Communists, fourteen from the Conservatives, sixty-one from the Republicans and forty-eight from the Left Republicans.

BATHING COSTUMES

AT

HALF PRICE

THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK OF YOUTH'S AND MEN'S BATHING COSTUMES IS BEING OFFERED AT

HALF PRICE

Cotton from \$1.75
Wool from \$4.25
Pure Silk at \$15.00

SIZES 26 TO 42 INCHES
ONE PIECE STYLE WITH SKIRT. VERY SMART COLOURINGS.

ONE WEEK ONLY

JULY 27th to AUGUST 1st

Open 8.30 to 5: Saturdays 8.30 to 10

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists

Alexandra Building

Des Voeux Road.

Summary Butterick Quarterly.

Annals of all Countries

(new)

Children's Encyclopedia (complete)

Household Encyclopedia (complete)

World's Library of Best Books (new)

Romance of Famous Lives (new)

Home Doctor (parts 1-15)

Countries of the World (new)

Business Encyclopedia (parts 1-8)

Wonders of the Past (24 parts)

at

LEE YEE

No. 12, D'Aguilar Street,

HONGKONG.

PINK JEWELLERY

Regimental, Special & Wedding Rings

A SPECIALTY

All of highest quality in the Colony.

WINDSOR BROS.

No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Tel. 569.

LEE KEE

Agent for

HENRY RICHARD

TILE CO'S.

We have a large stock of

White Glazed Wall Tiles.

Colour Glazed Wall Tiles.

Ceramic Mosaic Tiles.

Geometrical Enamelled

Floor Tiles, Tile Fire

Grates.

Inspection Invited.

Showroom: 21, Wellington St.

Tel. C. 1483.

TANG YUK, Designer

the late BEN TING

14, D'Aguilar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers
HONGKONG

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LTD.

Advances made on Landed Property,
Goods, etc.Trustees of Estates, Executors of
Wills, etc.Warehousing of Goods of all
Description.

For terms and particulars

Apply at the Head-Office,

"St. George's" Building.

Telephone C. 781.

Telegraphic address "RELYAT."

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

Single packages and small consignments
received and delivered by Motor
Lighter.Lighterage of any description undertaken.
Tugs and Lighters may be obtained at
all hours.Motor-Boat and Launches available
for Bathing Parties.

For terms and particulars apply at the

HEAD OFFICE—ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONES:

Head Office—Central 781.

Night, Sunday or Holiday

Chinese Branch Office—Central 4835.

Ring up Kowloon 622.

HONGKONG & TERRITORIAL ESTATES, LTD.

(Property Owners, Estate Agents,
Land Valuers, etc.)

WILL UNDERTAKE THE

Development and Improvement of Landed
Property and attend to all Branches of
Real Estate Business.

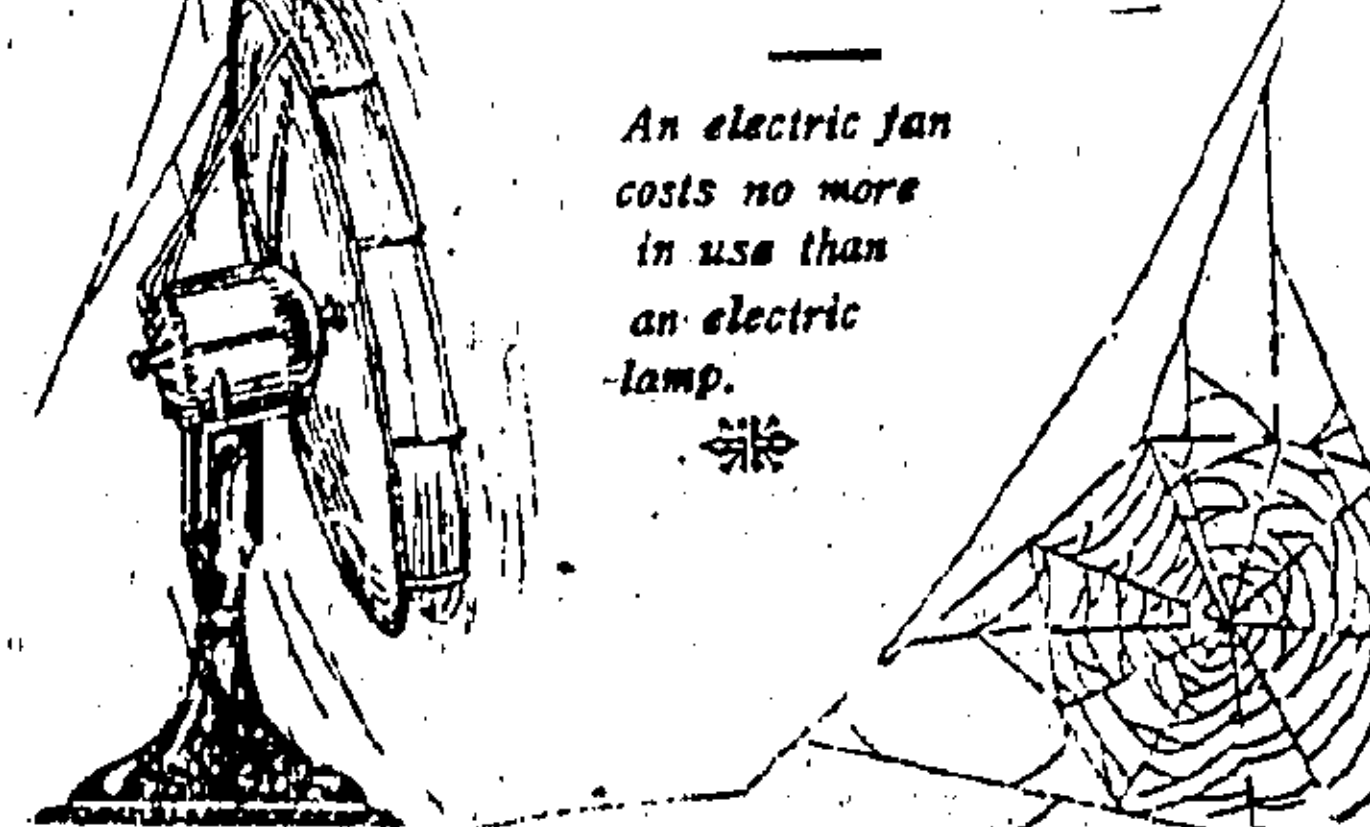
For terms and particulars

Apply at the Head Office,

Tel. C. 781.

"St. George's" Building.

Telegraphic address "ESTATES"

Blow away
the cobwebs of
fatigueUse an electric fan
—work in gently
moving air—and
banish weariness.An electric fan
costs no more
in use than
an electric
lamp.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., (1918) LTD.

Showroom: 62, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Telephone No. K. 677.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

ITS MOST ADVENTUROUS
YOUNG RECRUIT.

Stephen William Harvey, who has just enlisted in the 10th Hussars (Prince Henry's regiment) now at Aldershot, would probably be justified in describing himself as the most travelled and experienced young recruit the British Army has ever had.

These are the principal events in his varied career, though he will not be 21 until next November:

Joined the Canadian Army at 13, and was for long the youngest member of the fighting forces.

Fought at Ypres (1915), the Somme, and Vimy Ridge before he was 15. Won the Military Medal and the Croix de Guerre. Wounded twice.

Went to Archangel with the Russian Expeditionary Force after the Armistice. Imprisoned for nine months by the Bolsheviks. Nearly starved to death.

Returned to Canada; travelled to Australia first-class; was "down and out," nearly starved again; worked a passage on a Canadian vessel; became ill. Was landed at Fiji to recover.

Again returned to Canada, worked his way across to Halifax, joined the Canadian Navy.

Invalided out, after 18 months' service; worked his passage to England, shipped as a steward on the Aorangi for Australia, afterwards sailed round the world; operated on at sea and nearly died again.

Has travelled 35,000 miles since January 2 of this year.

"I am joining up again at Aldershot on Wednesday," Mr. Harvey told a "Daily Chronicle" reporter.

He is a fair, ruddy-faced boy, looking just a trifle older than his years, which is not surprising.

He seemed to find his adventures very amusing in the retrospect, but apologised for his smile, explaining that he had had 17 teeth out on Thursday.

"They wouldn't take me in the Army until my teeth were seen to," he said.

"I was ejected at Scotland Yard (meaning the office) because of them, so I walked to Woolwich and tried there; but they said the same thing. It is by the kindness of Captain Roberts that I am getting a new set."

"I first joined the Army," he said, "because my two brothers and my sister were all in France. I tried to enlist at Winnipeg, where my father was mayor for three years. I said I was 19, but they told me to go home and ask my mother when I would be 11. A good guess!"

"So I jumped a train and went to Montreal. I told them there that I was 18, and this went down better, because they took me."

"When we got to France, my sister, who was a nurse, recognised me one day. I pretended I didn't know her, but she went to my colonel and asked for me to be sent home. I asked him to let me stay, and he did."

"My two brothers were both killed and my sister died in France of influenza."

"I was wounded twice, in the arm, at Ypres and in the head at Passchendaele. Afterwards, in Russia, I was taken prisoner by the Bolsheviks and had a terrible time. We were herded in a barbed wire enclosure and fed upon black bread and water. Sometimes women used to throw food over the fence to us. One of them was caught and chibbed over the head with the butt end of a rifle. Once 25 of us were confined in a sort of dungeon with three of our dead."

"The American Red Cross got me released at last, and I went back to Canada. Soon afterwards, my father and mother died. I booked a first-class passage to Australia with a little money that came to me, but I could get no work there, and was soon 'down and out,' sleeping in the open."

"When I signed on as deck hand in the 'Canadian Skirmisher' to go back to Canada, I was so ill on the way that I nearly died. Wireless calls for medical help from other ships were sent out, but without avail. Finally, the ship's course was specially diverted, and I was put ashore at Suva, in the Fiji Islands. Afterwards, I recovered and returned to Canada. Since then I have been round the world."

Mr. Harvey has been presented to the King once and to the Prince of Wales twice. Of all the places he has seen he likes Honolulu the best. In London his chief enjoyment is to watch the Guards at drill.

He employed every expedient he knew to make the kettle boil. He burnt up a great quantity of wood without success. He almost demolished the kitchen in an unfortunate experiment with paraffin. Finally, to his chagrin, he was obliged to call his wife.

She showed him a scheme he had not thought of at all. She put some water in the kettle.

LETTERS TO A LORD.

A BLACKMAILER SENT TO PRISON.

Sentence of nine months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by Mr. Justice Salter, at the Central Criminal Court on June 18 on Samuel Arthur Taylor, 25, inquiry agent, who pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of attempting to obtain money from Lord Terrington by threatening to publish libels on Lord and Lady Terrington.

Mr. Percival Clarke, for the prosecution, said the first letter was sent by the prisoner to Lord Terrington on May 11, and in it he asked for £35, pretending that he had got information in his possession for which he had received an offer from some other person, and he asked that if Lord Terrington decided to have the information, with which he should place a visiting card in his window, Lord Terrington saw the police on the matter, and acting on their instructions, put a card in his window, and later sent a letter to the address which the prisoner gave.

The prisoner was arrested. He had since written from Brixton tendering his most sincere apologies to Lord and Lady Terrington. Counsel said the prisoner had no information at all which could reflect discredit on Lord or Lady Terrington, and this was merely an attempt on his part to extort money. Nothing was known against prisoner's character.

This was not a sudden temptation on the part of a man who wanted money. When the prisoner's rooms were visited by the police they found that other letters had been written by him in the name of Watson in December, 1923, to Lord Terrington, in which he offered to sell Lord Terrington a book for £5. Lord Terrington did not know anything about the book or Watson, and he declined to buy the book.

The prisoner stated that he was engaged to Lady Terrington's sister, but that was quite untrue. Through his sister he got to know Lady Terrington's sister. They were quite young. When Lady Terrington got to know of the acquaintance, she threatened to make her sister a ward in Chancery if it continued. That seemed to have upset the prisoner, and might explain why he wrote the letters.

Mr. Malcolm Carter, addressing the judge on behalf of the prisoner, said he had not been in trouble before. He really could not account for why he wrote the letters. It was a gross and foolish mistake, and he desired to express his contrition.

Mr. Justice Salter, in passing sentence, said that blackmail was one of the vilest crimes known to the law. Lord and Lady Terrington had had the courage to come forward and discharge a public duty. Victims of blackmailers had not always that courage, and it was on that that blackmailers thrived. It had been called a foolish mistake on the prisoner's part, but he (Mr. Justice Salter) did not believe a word of that. It was a regular blackmailing scheme.

"During my absence," says a physician, "my two youngsters got into my consulting room, where they began to play at being doctors. Presently one of them unlocked a door and discovered a skeleton to the terrified gaze of his playmate."

"Pooh! What are you 'fraid of' he asked. 'It's nothing but an old skellington.'"

"Wh-wh-where did it come from?" asked the other, with chattering teeth.

"Oh, I don't know. Papa's had it for a long time. I expect it was his first patient."

"MANY CHILDREN IN INDIA Are Kept in Good Health by BABY'S OWN TABLETS."

In India, as in most other tropical countries, the healthy rearing of children is a difficult task, there are so many dangers associated with climate, the food supply, milk, sanitation, and so on. Parents in India find Baby's Own Tablets of great help. Here is what Mrs. Irene Mander, of Rose Cottage, Vile Par, Bombay, says about them: "Thanks to Baby's Own Tablets my baby Josephine has been cured of constipation and worms. They were wonderful during her teething period, this lady writes."

Sticky babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomachs and bowels, whose teething is painful, digestion bad, who have worms, are feverish, or cannot sleep well—may be made healthy and happy by Baby's Own Tablets. Obtainable from chemists, or post free, 6d. each, the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Elizabeth Road, Shanghai.

Anti-Tobacco Orator—You go into a tobacconist's shop—you place a shilling on the counter—you get a packet of cigarettes. And you get more! In the wake of those cigarettes come beer, wine, whisky, brandy, and—

VOICE FROM CROWD—Who's your tobacconist, guv'nor?

THE FIRST V.C. HERO WHO THREW SHELL OVERBOARD.

The first Victoria Cross, ever awarded is a priceless relic left under the will of Mrs. Frances Russell Lucas, of Great Culverden, Tunbridge Wells, whose estate was proved at £10,637.

Mrs. Lucas was the widow of Admiral Charles David Lucas, who was the first man in either Navy or Army to win the V.C.

This was gained on June 20, 1854, when H.M.S. Hecla was bombarding Bomarsund fortress, in the Baltic. When the Hecla was within 500 yards of the principal fort a live shell, with the fuse burning, fell on the deck.

Lucas, who was then a midshipman, picked up the shell in an instant and hurled it into the sea. Almost before it reached the water it exploded with a terrific roar.

Captain Hall, of the Hecla, immediately promoted Lucas a lieutenant, and three years later Queen Victoria decorated him with the Victoria Cross.

Mrs. Lucas was the daughter of Captain Hall, of the Hecla, afterwards Admiral Sir William Hinchinson Hall.

Anti-Tobacco Orator—You go into a tobacconist's shop—you place a shilling on the counter—you get a packet of cigarettes. And you get more! In the wake of those cigarettes come beer, wine, whisky, brandy, and—

VOICE FROM CROWD—Who's your tobacconist, guv'nor?

Anti-Tobacco Orator—You go into a tobacconist's shop—you place a shilling on the counter—you get a packet of cigarettes. And you get more! In the wake of those cigarettes come beer, wine, whisky, brandy, and—

VOICE FROM CROWD—Who's your tobacconist, guv'nor?

MR. EPSTEIN'S PANEL.

SYMPATHY OF MR. BERNARD SHAW.

Home papers contain much criticism of Mr. Epstein's panel in Hyde Park, one of the latest being that by G. Bernard Shaw, who writes in "The Times" as follows:—

On visiting the Bird Sanctuary on Saturday I found my way by an eloquently trampled path to a crowded railing, where I was confronted with a very remarkable sample—I use the word advisedly—of the great art of monumental wall sculpture which we rather feebly call bas-relief. It was unquestionably the real thing, with all the power of stone and all the illusion of strenuous passion, and even movement, that live design can give. But it was a sample, and a ridiculously small one. It reminded me of a Quaker cloth merchant in my native Dublin, famous for the imperturbability of his temper. A young English officer, after making him take down every roll in his shop, at last selected a cloth, and gravely said he would take a halfpennyworth of it. The unmoved Quaker cut out a piece the exact size of the halfpenny, wrapped it neatly in paper, and handed it respectfully to his customer.

It is evident that the Hudson memorialists, having collected what they could, were compelled to go to Mr. Epstein and say, "Please, sir, mother England wants four yards of your best monumental wall sculpture to put up in the Park for one of her famous sons." And Mr. Epstein solemnly delivered the four yards, which bear about the same proportion to what was needed as the Quaker's halfpennyworth of cloth to a suit of clothes. That is what comes of ordering a monument when you have only money enough to pay for a Christmas card. We get a monument to our national meanness in matters of high art. If it had been Wembley now! Next time, if we cannot afford to give Mr. Epstein carte blanche, we had better get the job done in the Euston Road in a thoroughly commercial manner.

I have a great deal of sympathy with the people who hate Mr. Epstein's sample. Some of them feel the reproach and the inadequacy for which they innocently blame Mr. Epstein. Some of them do not like monumental wall sculpture, and are in the grievous position of people who want a fox-trot and have a Beethoven symphony thrust into their ears. Why should not these people, who have a perfect right to their own tastes, have a monument and a bird sanctuary to themselves? There is plenty of room in the Park for both. It need not cost much. There is a process called photo-sculpture, with an establishment in the West-End, by which very pretty reliefs can be made by the camera. If Miss Fay Compton or Miss Gladys Cooper would pose as Rima, with a stuffed pigeon on each wrist, the artist who touches up the photo-sculpture could, throw in a few swallows, and the result would be exactly what is wanted by the honest folk whose sense of beauty is outraged and mocked by Mr. Epstein's powerful proceedings. Why not please everybody when it is so easy?

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be stated on application.

A. H. FERG

LAMMERI BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions****OUR ENDEAVOUR**IS TO PROVIDE
POSTAGE STAMPS
OF ANY COUNTRY FOR YOUR
COLLECTION.**GRACA & CO.,**Dealers in Philatelic Goods,
View Postcards, etc.No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.**NOTICE.**

The undersigned begs to announce to their customers that they are now able to handle repairs to boots and shoes.

**CHERRY & CO.,**
8, D'AGUIAR STREET,
Opposite Kowloon Ferry & Co.
Telephone Central No. 451.
Hongkong, July 17, 1925.**TUNG SANG****TAILOR**

11A Peel Street

專心上等洋服

精製各種西裝

EXPERT FITTERS**HIGH CLASS TAILORING
SERVICE****Use "GETS-IT"****THE SURE****CORN****Remover****This Corn****Remedy is****Guaranteed**

You will never know how really easy it is to get rid of a corn or callous, until you have used "GETS-IT." Just put it on. Hurting stops. Then the corn shrivels and soon you just lift it off with the fingers. Never fails. Costs but a trifle.

Sold by all Chemists & Shops. E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1829
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Talkoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (alterbeds)	297
Mainland.	
Tai Mo Shan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971

MRS. MOTONO.**ELECTRIC MASSAGE**

318, Wyndham St., 2nd Floor.

HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOESMade to order. **ROYAL & CO.**
No. 1, D'Aguiar Street**WANTED.****WANTED.**—Male Stenographer. Apply P. O. Box 15, Hongkong.**TO LET.****TO LET.**—No. 8, Queen's Road Central, Ground Floor. Possession from 15th August, 1925. Apply Gande, Price Co., Ltd.**TO LET.****TO LET.**—Large furnished balcony room, self-contained, in English Home; also furnished bed-sitting room. Five minutes from Ferry. Terms moderate. 3, Hart Avenue, opposite Pratt Building, Kowloon.**TO LET.****TO LET.**—Furnished house, Peak. Three bed-rooms, sitting and dining rooms; electric light; gas stove; modern bath-rooms. Four months from September 1. Rent \$275. Box 660, this office.**INTIMATIONS.****NOTICE.**

With reference to the notice of June 22nd requesting all persons wishing to offer their services in the Public interest to report to the office of the Labour Controller, the labour office for others than Chinese will be closed as from Saturday, July 25th. The office of the Assistant Controller of Labour (Chinese) will remain open until further notice.

G. M. YOUNG,
Controller of Labour.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1925.**HONGKONG HOTEL****TEA LOUNGE**

10 a.m. to 12 midnight

PUBLIC BAR

10 a.m. to 12 midnight

SODA FOUNTAIN

9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

NOW OPEN.**THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.****Ye Olde Printerje, Ltd.**

(China Building Basement)

Have the pleasure to announce that they are able to undertake small job printing orders during the strike. Prompt service and moderate charges. Phone C.8797.

Ye Olde Printerje, Ltd.**BANNER'S****Mail Order Letters & Methods**

for every stockholder who wants greater profit, quick clearance of stock, liquidation of orders, troops of pressing customers and a broad, big sale over his balance-sheet.

BEST SELLER CHEAPEST PRICE

WRITE FOR LITERATURE AND

JOINT TERMS TO

INDUSTRY BOOK DEPARTMENT

22, Shamshu Bridge Road, CALCUTTA.

THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING CO., LTD.

8b, Duddell Street

FURNITURE AUCTIONS

TUESDAY and FRIDAY

at 2.30 p.m.

L. E. S. HODGE,

Auctioneer

LORD CURZON.**HIS 14-HOURS DAY IN INDIA.**

FRENCH CHEF AND NATIVE COOKS.

"British Government in India," by Lord Curzon of Kedleston is a lasting monument to the late Lord Curzon's love of India. Written in fine English and informed by great and special knowledge, they were begun by Lord Curzon when Viceroy, and only completed a few hours before his last illness.

The book is an intimate story, largely drawn from special documents of the Governors-General and Government Houses of India from the time of Warren Hastings down to a few years ago.

Government House, Calcutta, which, until it was abandoned as a residence by the Viceroy in 1912, had housed the Governors-General of India to the number of 21 for more than 100 years, was designed on the plan of Kedleston, Lord Curzon's ancestral home in Derbyshire.

Perhaps it may be regarded as an illustration of the small points on which even the larger issues of life depend that it was the alleged correspondence of the two houses that first turned my attention, when a boy, to India, and planted in me the ambition, from an early age, to pass from a Kedleston in Derbyshire to a Kedleston in Bengal.

Lord Curzon gives a full description of this great house, of the glories it has seen, of the routine of its life, and he adds some interesting glimpses of his own methods of work when Viceroy.

I suspect that Lord Wellesley (Governor-General from 1798-1805) was usually in his chair at 6 a.m. Now European hours, together with European habits, European dress, European food and drink, and European games, have overrun India. If I may speak for myself, I was seldom in that chair before 10 a.m., but once there I rarely left it, with the exception of an hour or two for meals, or a public function or a private drive, until 2 a.m. the following morning, or sometimes later.

Lord Curzon's investigations into the exact site of the notorious Black Hole of Calcutta, where, in 1756, 146 men and women were confined from 7 at night till 6 the next morning in a prison 18 feet by 11 feet 10 inches, with the result that only 23 emerged alive, and his successful efforts to commemorate the victims, make a fascinating chapter. His interest in historic sites, evident throughout the book, was never better exemplified.

And just as nothing is too large for his survey, nothing is too small. He is not above describing details of domestic administration.

As to the cuisine at Government House, excellent as are the native bharbhais or cooks, the Governor-General has almost invariably maintained a European chef, as their memoirs or correspondence show; and some of the most amusing minor episodes of Viceroyal existence used to be the reconciliation of the habits and ideas of these foreigners with the conditions of Indian life. One of my French chefs, when angry, used to throw the kitchen utensils out of the window. His successor improved upon the precedent by throwing out the native cooks.

LIST OF STATE ELEPHANTS.

Lord Curzon's researches reveal many strange facts and show how extraordinarily things have changed in India. For instance, in 1852 the Governor-General had 145 elephants; in 1885 this number had been reduced to 35; and a few years later to 3; while in 1895 the last of the State elephants was abolished.

When Lord Curzon was Viceroy an order was passed that "when the Viceroy wrote a note of instructions for a draft, the exact words should be adhered to in the draft." This order had not been rescinded, with the amusing result that when, some years later, Lord Minto was Viceroy, and, on a draft on the subject of preserving the breed of

THE EX-PREMIER.**FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH CONFERRED.**

TRIBUTE OF ADMIRATION.

The Usher Hall, Edinburgh, was crowded to its utmost extent, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald received the freedom of the city. Sir Wm. L. Sleigh, Lord Provost, presided, and there was a full attendance of Magistrates and Councillors.

"We are met," said the Lord Provost, "for the purpose of doing honour to a distinguished Scotsman," and he declared that Scotsmen would always be ready to pay a tribute of admiration to the man who, by his own unaided efforts, had risen to a position of eminence. Mr. MacDonald had attained to the highest office in the State, without owing anything to advantages of birth and education. That in itself was a most remarkable achievement. It was also remarkable, for it marked an event unparalleled in our annals, the assumption of the reins of Government by a Labour Ministry.

"I am sure," concluded the Lord Provost, "that Mr. MacDonald himself and the rest of us take pride in the fact that the way to eminence and distinction still lies open for the Scottish lad of ability, whatever the circumstances in life under which he may be born."

As a distinguished Scotsman, and for his qualities as a man and his eminence as a statesman, we consider James Ramsay MacDonald well worthy of the honour we are to-day conferring upon him."

REAL EDINBURGH.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, having accepted the burgess ticket, and he would indeed be a very poor Scotsman if he did not feel proud at the moment when he was included in the distinguished roll of the burgesses of the City of Edinburgh. To be a freeman of the City of Edinburgh was undoubtedly the highest honour that a Scotsman could have.

Edinburgh was the most regal in its demeanour and its aspect of any city in these islands. To his mind, the Scotsman, it was more than a city, it was a treasure-house.

The very dust of Edinburgh is dear to me," exclaimed the ex-premier.

On the hall of the Lord Provost three hearty cheers were given for the young burgess.

The singing of the National Anthem concluded the proceedings. Mr. MacDonald was afterwards entertained at luncheon.

In the afternoon 500 poor old persons and 1000 children were entertained in the Waverley Market. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald recently sent a sum of £200 to the Lord Provost for the purpose.

Burmese pony, wrote hurriedly.

"I agree. The Burma pony is a damned good little piece of stuff," the drizzling lark produced the following:—

Sir, I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Burma pony is a damned good little piece of stuff.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Lord Curzon studies of the various Governor-General make fascinating reading. He has high words of praise for some of them, such as Cornwallis and Dalhousie, but in his opinion the greatest of all was Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India, whose subsequent impeachment he regards as a grave scandal.

He laid the foundations of the revenue and financial system, of the civil and also the judicial administration, that were henceforth the basic principle of British rule. His interest in the welfare of the ryot or peasant, founded on intimate personal knowledge and wide personal sympathy, was profound and genuine. By his bold and masterly foreign policy at a moment when British dominion was threatened throughout the world and had already crumbled in America, he saved the British Empire in India.

TALES OF WAR.**MR. NEVINSON ON THE CORRESPONDENTS.**

CÆSAR'S PERFECT MESSAGE.

Mr. H. W. Nevinston gave an address on "A War Correspondent's Ideals" to a large audience in the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, which was presided over by Miss Maude Royden. He did not say very much about ideals, however, except to advise any aspiring war correspondent who might be present to tell the truth about war (which, he added, nobody could) and to "avoid writing for a paper with whose main principles you do not agree."

Mr. Nevinston gave a delightful summary of the history of war correspondence, beginning with Homer and Tacitus and Cæsar, the famous despatch of the last, "Came, saw, conquered," being cited as the perfect war telegram which would cost under a pound to cable from the most distant battlefield in the world. Modern war correspondence might be said to date from the time of Crabb Robinson, who sent accounts of the Peninsular campaign. It was the war correspondence in the Crimean campaign that led to the mission of Florence Nightingale. "I wish-I had been a war correspondent then," added the lecturer longingly, "for there was no censorship and very little danger," the opposing armies in those days being ordered not to fire "till they could see the whites of each other's eyes," while the happy war correspondent stood a little farther back and saw everything in safety, merely dodging a cannon ball now and then as you might a cricket ball.

War correspondence by telegram was first practised in the Franco-German War by Mr. Archibald Forbes, of whose success in getting off his "stuff" first from the telegraph office in later campaigns Mr. Nevinston instanced the story of how he handed his Prayer-book to the telegraphist, telling him to get on with that till the rest of his copy was ready.

Mr. Nevinston had much to say of the difficulties of present-day correspondence owing to censorship in the field and the difficulty of being allowed to see nothing. There were three ways of getting information:—(1) Picking it up at headquarters, or "chicken food"; (2) getting it from the wounded and sick, or "sob stuff"; and (3) going up to the front. The third way was the only way he cared about, but this, he thought, had nothing to do with courage, only a sort of exhilaration you had in doing what you were sent out for. Of course it was the duty of the war correspondent not to get killed. An editor once said to him, "the worst kind of a war correspondent is a dead one," though he had nearly been arrested as a Turkish spy at Gallipoli by a sergeant major, who only let him go because of the South African ribbons on his tunic.

Mr. Nevinston was very scornful of instructions from home during a campaign, giving the instance of an editorial message, "avoid pessimism and cynicism," when he had sent a true account of the horrors he saw during an invasion. But the editorial interference that seemed to have rankled most deeply was during the Moscow revolution of 1908, when he had wired the information, "the rebels have cut the water supply." "To-morrow blood will run instead," added the imaginative sub-editor.

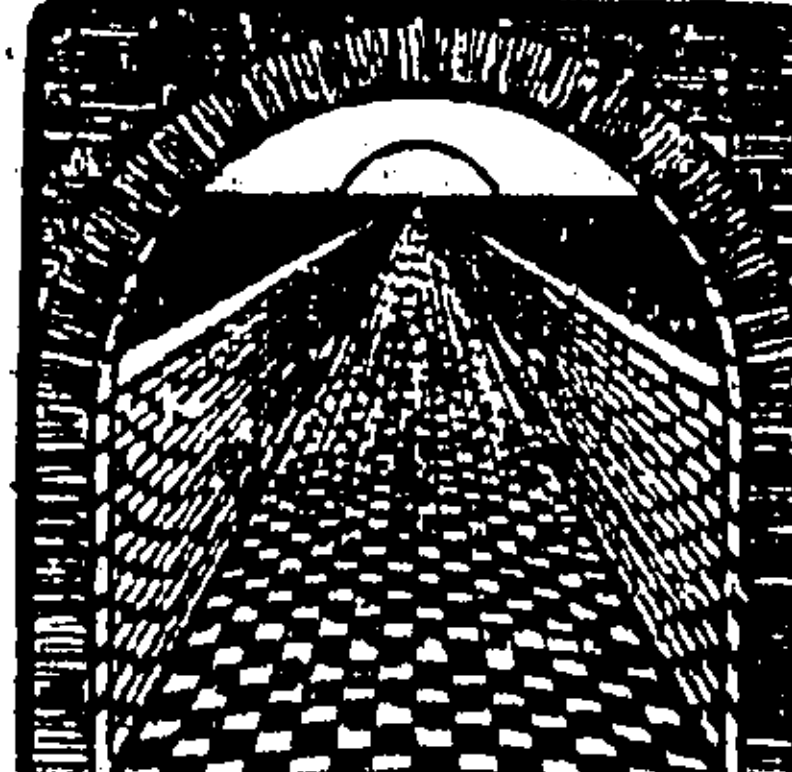
EVERY USER IS A FRIEND.

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, have done more than all else to increase the sale and use of this preparation, until there are now more bottles of it sold each year than of any other cough medicine.

SMOKE!! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!**"GOLDEN DRAGON"**
CIGARETTES.**NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.**

Tel. Nos. C. 347 & 348.

165, Des Vœux Road Central.

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COALIn Lots of not less than 1/2-ton:—
Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$21.00 per ton.
Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$20.00 per ton.
Delivered to Kowloon, \$18.00 per ton.

Orders should be sent in writing at least 24 hours before the Coal is required. All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Comprode Order payable to The Kailan Mining Administration.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Head Office:—TIENTSIN

JODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong's Fashionable Photographers

The

MEE FONG STUDIO

Spacious New Premises

YEE SANG FAT BUILDING, TOP FLOOR

(Corner Queen's Road Central and Flower Street)

Tel. C. 4028

Tel. C. 4028

(Official Photographers of the "China Mail.")

A. B. C.**Ideal Summer UNDERWEAR and SHIRTS**

Coolest and most Comfortable to wear during

the hot Season

For Sale At:—

The Sun Co., Ltd.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Cheng Kwong Co., Ltd.

The Chosen Co., Ltd.

Yat Sang Co.

And Other Principal Shops

Made by

CHINA A.B.C. UNDERWEAR

WEAVING MILL

5699 Markham Road, Shanghai.

GREAT REDUCTION

on

STORY BOOKS

Less 40% discount.

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

Tel. C. 1631.

37 Queen's Road C., Hongkong.

Phone Gerrard 5476 — Tel. "Jamasco" London.

A. C. DISS

(Late of DRS BROS. & MACINTOSH, LTD.)

HONGKONG

C/o CAMPBELL LATHAM & CO.

TAILORS

69, Conduit Street,

LONDON, W1.

COME AND COOL OFF

AT

THE CORONET**Standard of the World**
CARBO-LASTIC**Semi-Liquid Asbestos Roofing****STOPS LEAKS IN OLD ROOFS****PRESERVES NEW ROOFS****REBUILDS OLD WORN-OUT****GALVANISED IRON ROOFS****WATERPROOFS FOUNDATIONS**

For further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone C. 1036

Machinery Department.



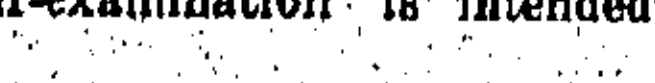
DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS

Disorders of the bowels are extremely dangerous, particularly during the hot weather of the summer months and in order to protect yourself and family against a sudden attack, get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. It can be depended upon. For the symptoms.

Domestic Servants Employment
and Registration Bureau.
Hongkong, July 27.



To: C 4702



eliminate virtue at the expense of vice. A united stand was eminently desirable in the vital problems that confront the Colony at the moment. The united stand was presented not only with unanimity but with acclamation, as the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, vividly pointed out during the proceedings. No more diplomatic presentation of "the case for Hongkong" has ever been submitted in the history of public meetings here. Caudour was interwoven with fact. If now and again prolixity was liable to set its head it was warranted by the honest fervour of the speaker and endorsed by the vast gathering. If there was reiteration in the stead of condensation, it was condoned on the

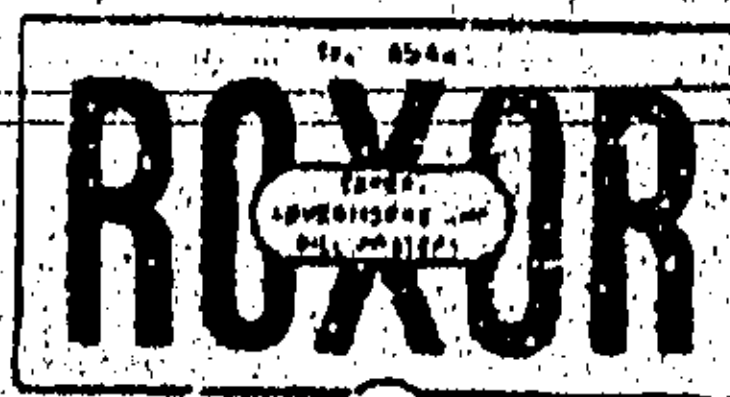
Hongkong, Tuesday, July 28, 1925.

A UNITED STAND.

Small communities in the outposts of the Empire are not always united. They are like the proverbial village in which factions and cliques vie for supremacy the while the "parish pump" is being pumped with more or less inertia. Hongkong does not deserve a place among the "villages." It may be small, in the sole matter of British population. In its contribution to British and world trade it is a city, if not a metropolis with a seaport. In its power to express its opinion on local and Imperial and international questions of moment it is a giant among the pigmies of overseas Possessions. In its ability to handle grave matters of life and trade it is a peer among commoners.

This is not an idle eulogy of ourselves. It is not a sop to the organisers of yesterday's public meeting. "Facts are chieft that winna ding," and no process of self-examination is intended to

What married most was the "atmosphere of the gathering that filled the Theatre Royal to overflowing the atmosphere of sincerity, the atmosphere of unanimity, the atmosphere of determinate that Hongkong should receive a fair hearing in the court of public opinion in certain circles at Home, including the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office. In giving expression to the sentiments actuating the whole gathering there was no extremism, no exaggeration, no pin-prickling. If a truth had to be uttered was spoken for the sake of truth alone. If a criticism had to be made it was advanced in a reasonable manner with the object in view of attaining the objects for which the meeting was convened. If praise was called for it was bestowed with a manner at once gracious and sincere. In short,



UNANIMOUS DECISIONS.

YESTERDAY'S STRIKE MEETING PACKED.

BOLSHEVISM CONDEMNED.

Policy Of Hongkong Governor Endorsed.

The City Hall was filled to overflowing yesterday before the hour at which the Community Meeting was due to commence and a move was therefore made to the Theatre Royal where, again, the capacity was taxed to its utmost. The meeting was characterised by absolute unanimity.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, (Chairman), was greeted with loud cheers on rising to address the meeting.

He referred to the fact that this was the second time in less than three years that the Colony had been called upon to face a strike which was bound to have disastrous economic effects on the Chinese and on ourselves. The workers did not want to strike. The memories and discomforts of the last strike and the non-fulfilment of false promises by the labour unions were too fresh in the memories of most of them to do so. Yet, at the bidding of alien agitators from Canton and as the result of intimidation they fled in terror and for five weeks we have been dealing with the consequences. The resolutions were proposed not in any spirit of antagonism to our ancient Chinese friends, but with the sincere belief that by the eradication of the Bolshevists from their midst lies not only the hope of international salvation in all dealings with China but the preservation of her own rights and country from utter destruction. (Applause.)

"It is recommended that no wages be paid for June to returning strikers, and that careful revision of terms and conditions be made upon their re-employment."

No Weakness.

In support of this resolution I may state that in the first place the law says it is unnecessary to pay any wages for June, and that you can even recover damages from the servant who has left without warning. In the second place I know—and I think I may fairly say that I am authorised to state—that the principle of the Government institutions throughout the Colony, be it the Civil Government, the Army or Navy, is that no returning striker will be employed unless he is absolutely essential, and that in that case he will only be employed on a lower grade than that at which he left. (Applause.) Far be it from me to advocate a policy of retaliation, but as I have said before, this is the second strike within three years. The settlement of the last strike was responsible for very many servants and employees going out. In the usual British way we were a little soft and a little over-lax and generous in the settlement which was made on that occasion, and we hoped it might never occur again. It has occurred again, and without any desire to be vindictive, I think that the Colony ought to see that these strikes cannot recur without the consequences being placed upon those who provoke them. (Applause.) I have already stated, and I believe to be a fact, that those who left our employment, were the dupes of a spirit of intrigue which brought them out, and might possibly have brought them out in spite of anything and everything we could have done in this Colony to prevent it. Nevertheless, ladies and gentlemen, I think it is desirable that we should register our feeling upon that point with the spirit certainly of justice and possibly of mercy, but with a little less mercy than we registered last time, because it was abused. (Applause.)

Consider The Future.

Mr. W. S. Bailey said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution. These strikers have done their utmost to paralyze our trade. No business or Colony can exist indefinitely without adequate income. The economic losses of both European and Chinese businesses are alike very heavy and must seriously react on staffs employed and on wages paid for some time to come. There appears no just cause for this strike, the employees having absolutely nothing of which to complain. British firms, especially British shipping firms, the most liberal and generous of employers, distributing yearly thousands of dollars gratuity to employees, together with other benefits—these firms have been discriminated against and all their vessels abandoned while rival vessels under the Chinese flag and paying lower wages have been allowed to run. Businesses in the Colony, both Chinese and European, have lost money right through this strike

and have paid salaries and wages not from profit but from capital, thereby reducing the earnings of these businesses and preventing them, however willing they may be, from giving employees in future the same liberal terms and gratuities as formerly.

An attempt has been made to starve us out financially by cutting off our sources of income. That attempt has only failed of complete success by the splendid unselfish work of our own people, our own residents of all races, and by the loyal service of the many Chinese workers who have stood so faithfully by us. With such complete unity and cheerful determination as has been shown we could never be beaten, but surely our first duty is to reward those who have so worked for us and not the strikers whose action has so deeply injured both us and them. (Applause.)

There may be some who would formerly have dealt even more leniently with strikers, but later developments have certainly warranted their adoption of a stronger attitude in this respect. By leaving without notice strikers have dismissed themselves and are liable to forfeiture of a month's pay in lieu of notice and to prosecution, and it would be due to us and due to our loyal employees that returning strikers be dealt with thus strictly according to British law, otherwise there could be no security for future traders or workers of any nationality in the Colony. But justice should be tempered with mercy and we ask only the cancellation of the strikers' wages for June, although we cannot forget that the mercy shown by us after the strike of 1922 was apparently mistaken for weakness on our part.

Let us be merciful as expressed by the resolution, but strong and just, just to ourselves, to our wives and families and to our loyal workers who have so suffered and will suffer by this strike. I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to support our laws and Government and support the interest of our own people and our loyal helpers by voting unanimously for the resolution. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried with enthusiastic unanimity.

Registration.

The following resolution was then before the meeting for consideration:

"2. This meeting requests the Hongkong Government to co-operate in the establishment of a voluntary system of registration of office employees and domestic servants."

The Chairman briefly stated that he believed in a voluntary system of registration, not a compulsory one which would involve penalties on both sides in certain eventualities.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, in rising to second the resolution now before the meeting, I do not for one moment suggest that if the registration of domestic servants becomes an accomplished fact, it will prove to be a panacea for all our troubles, but it is my honest belief that it would be to the general benefit of the community if registration were undertaken on the right lines. We should think of those who are coming after us and endeavour to make this type of so-called strike, where the actual strikers had no grievance, more difficult. Although I do not suggest that such registration would stop strikes, it is my opinion that it would be a partial safeguard. It would be a form of combination on the part of employers to counter the combination of employees, and that is recognized all the world over as equitable. (Applause.)

The objections to registration which I have heard expressed, and read of in the papers, do not strike me as very serious. I cannot see why it should cause discontent. All of us have been accustomed ever since the war began, to obtain passports with our photographs in duplicate. We submit without a murmur to the indignity of stating our ages, our physical disabilities, our distinguishing marks (Laughter)—why should Chinese domestics take these matters more to heart than we do? (Applause.)

There is in force at the moment compulsory registration for Europeans, by the police authorities, in connection with essential services. All domestics at home have a form of registration under the National Insurance Act. Moreover it is the custom here with a number of the large business concerns to register all their Chinese staff who are in permanent

employment. Furthermore, all indentured labour is registered through the S.C.A., and I am told there is never a murmur against it.

As regards finger prints I do not consider that is absolutely necessary. The photograph in duplicate, one on the card to be filed in the Bureau, and the other on the card held by the domestic, is all that would be necessary, and it could be made an offence punishable by a fine for any one to tamper with a registration card.

Because the law has been inoperative in Ceylon, as we are told, it only seems to me to show that it is no longer necessary there, and should such registration become law in this Colony it will probably die a natural death if it is found there is no longer any call for it.

To my mind it is necessary that this registration if carried out should be done by the Government. There is no reason for it to be a financial drag on the Colony, for the fees for registration should far more than pay for the personnel of the office. A registry office run as a private concern does not appeal to me. I have had some experience of such offices, and from the attitude of some of them it would seem that it is to their interest for one to change one's servants as often as possible. (Laughter.)

As regards an employer giving a servant a bad character without due cause, I think it will be found that people are too afraid of the law of libel to make that objection a serious one.

As regards written characters these are useless unless accompanied by a photograph, as one never knows whether the character produced was ever written for the individual who presents it. The ones used here generally written by a resident who has long since left the Colony, so that there is no means of verifying same.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am still to be convinced that there is any valid objection to the official registration of servants save the trouble entailed and if it is to the interest of the community that it should be undertaken, then that objection should be overruled. With these remarks, Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution now before the meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Russell (Taikoo) and Mr. L. M. Whyte contributed to the discussion, the former suggesting that registration should be arranged by the Residents' Associations. The Chairman said that he did not think there was the slightest hope of legislation being introduced at the present time but if it was proved that there was sufficient interest in voluntary registration the Government might be encouraged to go further with it.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

China Business.

Following was the next resolution to be considered:

"3. That in view of the extremely heavy losses being suffered by all British traders here and in China, present negotiations should be accelerated as much as possible, consistently with retaining all treaty rights, but it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that no discussion concerning revised customs tariff or extraterritoriality should be begun whilst anti-foreign disturbances or boycotts continue in any part of China or Hongkong."

The Chairman briefly referred to the seriousness of the situation for merchants throughout China, and Mr. J. Owen Hughes, in seconding, attributed the present trouble to forces outside the Colony. Residents of long standing knew full well the worth of the Chinese merchants, and in this trouble it could not be made too clear that we had no quarrel whatsoever with the Chinese.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The fourth resolution read as follows:

"4. That having regard to recent criticisms in the House of Commons concerning emergency regulations enacted by the Governor in Council to deal with abnormal and threatening conditions, this meeting desires to express the approval of the entire foreign community and all right thinking Chinese, of such regulations as being absolutely necessary under the circumstances, and the entire confidence of the community in the actions of the Governor throughout this crisis, and is of opinion that his firm attitude and strong measures have thus far prevented a serious outbreak of violence."

The Chairman referred to the attacks made by the Labour party at Home on the Emergency Regulations passed by the Hongkong Government, the sacrificing of his home leave by His Excellency the Governor and the measures taken by the Governor-in-Council to deal with the situation.

Bolshevistic Elements. The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, in seconding the resolution, said that it was only right that because

His Excellency at the beginning of the strike informed the community of Hongkong that he and his Government were ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with the law-abiding elements in this Colony, that the law-abiding elements in this Colony should now tell the House of Commons that we stand shoulder to shoulder with him and his Government. (Applause.)

Mr. Alabaster referred to the attempts that had been made by an external Government for the utilisation of every anti-foreign element and every Bolshevistic element that could be laid hands on to destroy the very foundations of life and business in the Colony. It was necessary for the Government to counter these measures and the distribution to loyal employees of threatening leaflets, and it was hardly to be wondered at that paid intimidators who had been foiled by the mere introduction of the emergency regulation relating to the imposition of the cut, should telegraph to the Labour Party in London to protest against the cruelty of the Hongkong Government.

Mr. W. H. Bell supported the resolution and it also was carried unanimously.

Following is the fifth resolution then before the Council:

"5. That this meeting desires to point out to the Home Government that the Shamesan-Canton question will probably require to be dealt with separately and in consultation with the Hongkong Government, whose interests are equally vital with those of the Foreign Office in all South China questions, especially as the present Canton Government will probably refuse to recognise any agreement reached with the Central Government in Peking."

The situation in Hongkong and South China has been entirely provoked by Bolshevistic influence and intrigue and is aggressively Communistic and violently anti-British. This meeting therefore urges His Majesty's Government to take strong and immediate action to protect British lives, property and trade in Hongkong and China by at once increasing the strength of the China Squadron in river gunboats and aircraft-carriers, and that, additionally, a battalion of British troops, should be transferred to Hongkong at the earliest possible moment for use here or in any part of China as emergency requires. Finally, it respectfully urges that His Majesty's Government should immediately inform the de facto Government in Canton that unless it withdraws its support of the attack upon British interests, that they will be regarded as having entered into a state of hostility with the British Government.

In bringing this resolution forward the Chairman said that the Home Government must recognise that the problems of Canton and Hongkong could not be divorced, and if the Canton problem was referred to Peking without consulting Hongkong, it would be ludicrous and farcical. (Applause.) The people at Home must realise that though the Shanghai dispute might be settled, the Bolshevistic Government of Canton would probably refuse to recognise anything done in Peking. In the settlement, Hongkong could not be left out. (Cheers.)

Sir H. Pollock's Views.

Sir Henry Pollock, in seconding, spoke of the operation in the Colony and in China of the hidden hand of Bolshevism and asked if we were going to allow the interests which had been built up here to be destroyed at the bidding of the Bolshevists. Giving reasons why the Chinese community had confidence in the fairness and protection of the Hongkong Government, the speaker said that the Chinese, from the highest to the lowest, from the richest merchant to the humblest coolie, have a special office, the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, to which they can send in requests for the removal of any supposed grievances or injustices. Those requests, if in the Chinese language, are translated into English, and in many cases finally reach the Governor in Council, and I can testify personally, as a Member of that Council, of many years standing, that the most careful and impartial attention is paid to the representations of all Chinese, however humble their station. Furthermore, the Hongkong Government is in constant consultation with the Chinese members of the Legislative Council, who take great pains to ascertain the general feeling of the Chinese Community in this Colony.

The periodical large influxes of Chinese with their families into Hongkong in times of disturbance in the neighbouring Republic of China afford yet further proof of any such being required, of the confidence of the Chinese people in the fairness of protection of our Government.

In short, Hongkong is a splendid and wonderful example of the results of Anglo-Chinese co-

operation, and of the harmonious working together of the British and Chinese residents under the reign of law and order, which has been maintained here during the past 85 years by civil servants of the highest integrity and impartiality. Are we going to allow this splendid British Colony which has been built up with such patience and labour and our commerce and credit not only here but all over China to be destroyed at the bidding of Bolshevists? Are we going, at Bolshevistic dictation, to give up the results of the strenuous labours of three generations of our countrymen in this Colony and in Shanghai and other parts of China, the labours of our Civil Servants, Municipal Councillors, Ministers, Consuls, Commissioners of Customs, merchants and others?

In conclusion, Sir Henry said that it seemed clear that, in default of joint action by the other Powers concerned, the duty rests upon Great Britain, in the interests of civilization and of the national reconstruction of China upon correct lines to take action by herself, if necessary arises.

On the proposition of Mr. Blaker it was decided to insert the following at the beginning of the resolution: "That this meeting, whilst having the greatest confidence in Sir James Jamieson to deal with the situation, decides, etc." and it was also decided on the proposition of Mr. Hogg to send a letter to Sir James expressing the appreciation of the meeting of the manner in which he had dealt with a difficult situation.

The last resolution was carried unanimously and dealt with misrepresentation at Home of the present trouble. It is to be cabled to the Home Press and reads as follows:

"It is further resolved that the following telegram be sent from this meeting to the press in London:

"That this meeting of European residents in Hongkong protests strongly against misrepresentation in many Home papers, that troubles here and in China are due to bad labour conditions in the Far East for which it is alleged the British are responsible and which are admittedly far better than those obtained in other factories. This Colony has already undergone a general strike of five weeks' duration and the workers had no grievance."

"They left, most of them very unwillingly, because they were intimidated and terrorised by threats of murder by Communistic agitators. Some, having since been undeceived, have voluntarily returned to their duties, and there is no doubt many more would do so unless forcibly restrained. The whole of the unrest in China is directly traceable to Bolshevistic influence which is especially directed against British interests, and the misplaced sympathy of a section of the Home public is encouraging the leaders of the aggressive movement out here and placing lives of British subjects in isolated districts in China in jeopardy. Agitators in China misrepresent such sympathy to the ignorant masses, who are being led to believe that they can commit outrages with impunity owing to the unwillingness of the Powers to forcibly intervene. It urges strong and prompt action by the Home Government on behalf of British communities throughout China ere the situation becomes hopelessly out of control."

Mr. Russell said amid applause that the only way to meet propaganda was by propaganda. Mr. Dowley said that he wished he had the means to cable Home verbatim the speeches made at the meeting.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak informs the "China Mail" that the resolution passed at yesterday's meeting regarding the confidence and admiration felt by the meeting in Sir James Jamieson's conspicuous ability has been forwarded to the latter. Sir James has been informed that the meeting was attended by about 800 people.

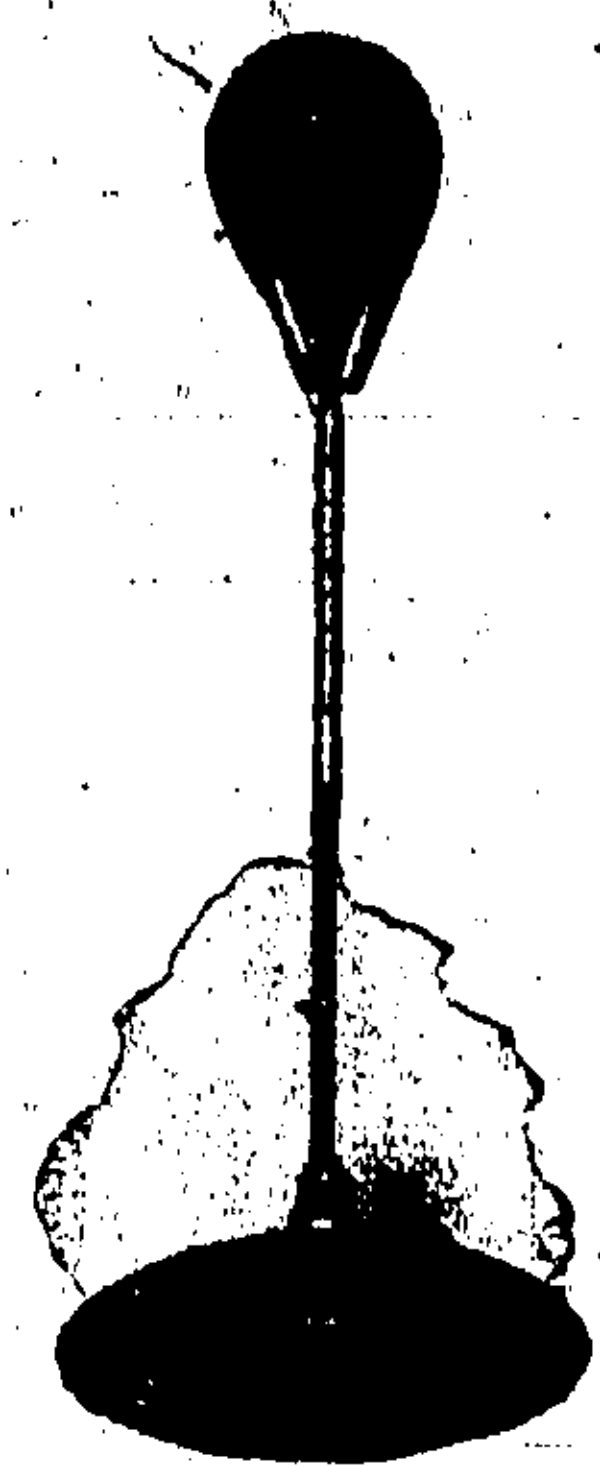
For the 48 hours ended on July 26, the only case of notifiable disease was that of a Chinese patient suffering from cerebro-spinal fever.

A league baseball match will be played on Wednesday evening, July 29, between the Hongkong Baseball Club and the Filipino Club at Happy Valley, at 5 p.m. sharp.

FEW CHILDREN ESCAPE IT. Stomach aches, so inoperable from the years of childhood, can become serious bowel disorder if not promptly treated. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is safe and dependable for both children and grown people. It immediately relieves severe intestinal pain and stops weakening diarrhoea. For sale everywhere.

EXERCISE AND KEEP FIT

Everything For



Tennis
Football
Swimming
Base Ball
Boxing
Punch Ball
Golf
Fishing
Cricket
Billiards

LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.

BOLS LIQUEURS.

Softness and Mellowness are their distinctive properties.

CALDEROK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

18, Queen's Road Central. Telephone 75 Central.



G. FALCONER & CO. (HONGKONG) LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Union Building (Opposite G.P.O.)

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

NEW SUMMER SILKS

NOW IN STOCK

THE SIND SILK STORE

China Building, Queen's Road Central.

THE DISTILLERS AGENCY, LTD.

London, Edinburgh, Glasgow.



The
"Top Notch"
Scotch
"KING
GEORGE IV"
WHISKY

Flat disks suitable for picnics, &c., now obtainable at 2/- per flask duty paid.

Sole Agents:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

St. George's Building, 100, House Street, Tel. No. Central 125.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.
INDIA, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(Under Contract with H.M. Government)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TODMAN"	6,695	6th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	9,005	14th Aug.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"ALPHEA"	6,373	21st Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"JULIA"	6,813	28th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	11,098	5th Sept.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	12th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	19th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	26th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	3rd Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	10th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	17th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	24th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	31st Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	7th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	14th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	21st Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	28th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	5th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAIRA"	7,931	5th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKIWA"	7,938	12th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKIWA"	10,700	19th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"T. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Aug.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	12th Aug.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	19th Aug.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	26th Aug.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Sept.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Sept.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	17th Sept.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	24th Sept.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Oct.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	15th Oct.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Oct.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	29th Oct.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Nov.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	12th Nov.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	19th Nov.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	26th Nov.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Dec.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Dec.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	17th Dec.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	24th Dec.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"T. ALBANS"	4,500	31st Dec.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Singapore, Malacca, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, and other ports as indicated on the accompanying schedule. Frequent connections are made with the following lines: The Union S.S. Company's steamers to Australia via the Cape of Good Hope; The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via the Cape of Good Hope; The P. & O. Branch services of steamers to India via the Cape of Good Hope; The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers to New Zealand via the Cape of Good Hope.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKIWA"	7,938	28th July	Amoy and Kobe
"K. DEEPOR"	11,098	5th Aug.	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, London
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	12th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	19th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	26th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	3rd Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	10th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	17th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	24th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	1st Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	8th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	15th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	22nd Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	29th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	5th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	12th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	19th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	26th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	3rd Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	10th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	17th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	24th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay
"K. DEEPOR"	6,336	31st Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta & Bombay

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
Passengers for Rangoon must carry their own local expenses at Singapore and Rangoon.
All cabins are fitted with electric fans free of charge.
The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. Steamers will also call at Singapore, Malacca, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, and other ports as indicated on the accompanying schedule.
Freight rates for cargo are available on application to the Agents.
P. & O. Building, Corner of Cecil Street, SINGAPORE.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE

Operated for
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
BY COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY

Direct Portland Service

Via Manila, Iloilo and Cebu
U.S.S.B. West Kador August 8th

All sailings subject to change without notice.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all call Oriental ports in the U.S.A. also to New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine, with transshipment at Portland, U.S.A. via Pacific Coast steamers.
Room 36, Bank of Canton Building, John Manners and Co., Ltd., 6, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone Central 1971.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS
Phone Central No. 1116. 11, Wing Lok Street, CIL.

MR. SINCLAIR LEWIS.

IMPRESSIONS OF MORE COUNTRIES.

AMERICAN INFLUENCES.

Mr. Sinclair Lewis left Waterloo Station to embark at Southampton in the Hamburg-American liner Albert Ballin on his way back to the United States after a quiet fortnight in London, during which a talk broadcast from 2LO was the only public sign that he gave of his presence in this country.

He is going home, probably to settle down in a house somewhere in New England, and certainly to set about the writing of a new novel, after "spending the winter in wandering over Europe—France, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Germany.

A request before his departure that he should give some impressions of his tour to The Observer did not make him as promptly talkative as the interviewer would have wished. Obviously he was torn between a desire to satisfy his interlocutor in search of copy and a fear of treading on the over-projecting toes of the over-susceptible. "It is so much more difficult," he said, "to speak one's mind frankly to a newspaper than to put one's real beliefs and feelings into a story."

"Not by the way, that I want to attack anything in Europe. On the contrary. But I confess that I am constantly being surprised at the anger and the dragging in of irrelevant facts, which the merest attempt at plain speaking immediately engenders. Even books do not escape entirely. For example, in America, because in 'Arrowhead,' as I call it here—I have criticised certain aspects of medical practice and scientific research, I have been branded ironically a patriot. As if patriotism had anything to do with the matter, or if it has, as if patriotism were not best displayed by calling attention to something wrong!"

THE APPEAL OF ENGLAND.

"If I did not care for America, I should not be going back there. But I feel that I must do so. At the same time I am very sorry to be leaving Europe for the more I get to know Europe the more I like it. The appeal of England, in particular, grows on me. Yet the wrench in crossing the Atlantic is not quite so violent this time as last year, for I find that the two countries are becoming more like each other. At any rate, England, it seems to me, grows more American every day."

"It is not only that Englishwomen, though they get their clothes from Paris, seem to dress more and more like American women, that is, with more colour and more uniformity, and that the fashionable round soft hat for men in London is a hat that has been popular in America for at least twenty years. But some of your newspapers, your magazines, your Wembleys, and your architecture are also growing American, although the architecture, perhaps, imitates without rivaling ours. But possibly I had better not say that; if it is not already a commonplace, it will cause trouble."

"Now France strikes me as retaining her own individuality far more than England is. Of course, in Paris it is possible, more than anywhere else, for an American to forget that he is abroad, if he begins the day with luncheon at Sam's Bar and ends up with supper at Zelli's; getting his American newspapers and books and shoes, and so on, at American stores, he need never use a word of French. But the great mass of Frenchmen are stoutly insular, far more insular than the inhabitants of any other country. The French Babbitt, for example, is different from all other Babbitts, American, Czech, or Japanese, who are all much the same."

THE INSURABLE FRENCH.

"And this insularity of the French I regret. After five months in France I do not feel that I know the French in the least, whereas after five weeks in Bavaria I fancy I do know something of the Germans. But, on the other hand, when a Frenchman takes up the study of another country he does it with a thoroughness that few Englishmen equal. André Maurois, whom I met, and his knowledge of England provided a case in point. And I met a professor at the Sorbonne who invited my advice on how best he could study certain sides of American politics, and to my amazement I found that he already knew more about the subject than I do."

"This interest in other countries cannot, I believe, be too much encouraged, for to me the great need of the world to-day is closer mutual understanding between countries, and while similarity does not exclude hostility and hatred, and may even foster them, understanding makes both impossible. And the road to mutual understanding is mutual study."

"As one gets farther east, one finds the desire for understanding more apparent. Instead of, as one might expect, less discernible. To give a self-centred instance, I may say that my book, 'Arrowhead,' although it has been published a couple of months only, is already

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

THE "CASKEET" LETTERS A FORGERY.

The "Caskeet" letters upon the evidence of which Mary Queen of Scots was sent to the scaffold more than 200 years ago are held by Mr. Ainsworth Mitchell, the Home Office expert on documents, to be a forgery. Mary herself swore she had never written them. "If any such writings be," she declared, "they are false and feigned, forged and invented by themselves (the Commissioners) only to my dishonour and slander. She was not believed, and the forgeries were accepted by Hume and Froide, among other historians, as genuine."

Mr. Ainsworth Mitchell, the Home Office expert, has come forward with proofs that they are forgeries, and further information is now available as to his reason for this opinion. The "Caskeet" letters include eight love letters to Bothwell, twelve love sonnets, a contract of marriage said to have been signed by Mary and Bothwell, and another contract or obligation in which Mary promised to marry Bothwell. Referring to the promise of marriage Mr. Mitchell says in the June number of "Discovery":

"It is written in an ink which has turned brown with age, and the edges of the lines are of a darker shade of brown. This microscopic appearance of the ink and of the pen lines agrees exactly with that of the signature. A comparison of the writing of the signature with that of genuine signatures of Mary Stuart shows that it cannot be accepted as her writing."

Dealing with the contract of marriage, Mr. Mitchell says: "On studying the text of this document it will be observed that there are frequent lapses into the cursive writing of the period, and as Mary's secretary, Sir William Maitland, of Lethington, was accused by his contemporaries of having forged the Caskeet letters, it occurred to me to compare by modern methods of examination these more flowing characters with the authentic writing of Maitland."

As the result of his examination Mr. Mitchell declares: Mary's secretary to be the writer of the letters which sent her to her death. One letter, Mr. Mitchell says, at first glance shows little resemblance to the text of the marriage contract, but after the various loops in that document are compared in photographic enlargements with the corresponding characters in Maitland's writing the points of resemblance cannot be missed. "Not only do the letters show the same mode of formation, but the methods of holding the pen and of applying the pen pressure also agree. But, more remarkable than any of these, is the formation of the 's.' Maitland frequently but not invariably terminates this letter in a finely drawn up extension, sometimes even reaching to the letter in the line beneath. This peculiarity appears more than once in the marriage contract. As things stand for the moment it is believed that whereas the love letters to Bothwell were probably forged, the love poems are in all likelihood genuine."

translated into German. 'Babbitt' had considerable success in Germany. But no book of mine has ever been translated into French.

VIENNA COUPÉE.

"I have acquired a tremendous liking for the Austrians and the Bavarians. Prague did not appeal to me very much, but Vienna was all courtesy and coffee. That the French make good coffee is to an American a Parisian illusion. But when I awoke each morning in Vienna, instead of ringing for breakfast out of a sense that one must eat to live, I could not stay away for the prospect of a delightful meal. And I should think the Austrians must have the most delightful manners in the world."

"But Austria still bears scars of war that Americans find it quite utterly impossible to picture. A banker in Vienna told me of a railway journey of thirty-six hours which he made with his two small daughters at the Armistice. During those thirty-six hours he never slept, and sat with his revolver on his knees to keep the compartment from being overwhelmed by soldiers. Every now and again the hand of a soldier on the roof would clutch the window frame to start getting in, and he would knock it off with the butt of his gun. There were already three officers with him in the compartment. That is an experience that must haunt a mind more intensely and longer than the sight of a shell-wrecked house."

"My impressions of the Austrians are psychological rather than political, and I won't go into them now. In the Oberland the landscape is magnificent, so much so that, as Garinich, everybody in his spare time was an actor, and the artistic impulse of the people made them very good actors, too."

"In conclusion I might say that both in Austria and Bavaria I found that English and Americans are now liked, but, goah! how the French are hated!"

CRIPPLE'S FEAT.

EX-SQUADRON LEADER'S PARACHUTE.

ROCHESTER THRILL.

A daring parachute experiment was carried out at Rochester aerodrome by an ex-squadron leader of the Royal Air Force.

He undertook to test a new type of parachute which has aroused considerable discussion in official circles. Some considered the parachute could be implicitly relied upon; others were frankly sceptical of its performance. The test was designed to settle the issue by an actual descent.

The officer's daring feat is all the more noteworthy from the fact that he is a cripple. As a squadron leader during the war he led a raid over the German lines and during the return his machine was struck by a German shell and crashed in flames.

Below is the officer's own graphic description of the sensations of the drop from the aeroplane racing ahead at over 60 miles an hour while at a height of 750 feet above the ground.

A BAD DAY FOR DESCENTS.

"We are off. Up goes the nose of the aeroplane pointing towards the blue sky ahead. Sheds and people below dwindle swiftly to mere pinpoints."

"Zoom." Another rise. The ground drops away. Over to the left the midway sparkles in the evening sun. Up here we strike the full force of the gale blowing at 50 miles an hour.

"It is a bad day for a parachute descent—almost the worst possible. Frequent air pockets cause the machine to bump repeatedly. The needle on the dashboard begins to talk—500ft., 600, 700. We circle around the aerodrome. A black mass shows where spectators, and mechanics are watching us."

"Round and up again and the parachute is thrown overboard, dangling behind like a big cushion below the tail of the plane."

"Get out" is the order. Quickly I climb out of the cockpit and swing over the edge of the fuselage. The cockpit looks very homely and comfortable, making me wish I were back again. The pilot looks round and smiles. He can afford to. It is not he who is going to make the jump.

"The tug of the cord at my waist nearly tears me from my grasp, but I hang on grimly, waiting the order for release with my feet dangling in space. It seems absurd to think I am going to drop over those green fields, dependent on nothing more than a small parcel that looks like a sofa cushion."

THE TREMENDOUS TUG.

"Let go! Involuntarily, before I have time to think, my fingers release their convulsive grip on the edge of the fuselage. Falling, falling, falling! The parachute is not opening! I am crashing! A tremendous tug under my arms. A gasp for breath, and I open my eyes to see overhead the red and white parachute spread above me like some gaily coloured fungus. The aeroplane I have just left is circling away to the left."

"I grip the cord on which I am hanging like a plummet of lead, and I look down. The roar of the gale is in my ears. I drift over the aerodrome, over the people. The ground is rising towards me. The trees, the hanger, the fields become distinct again."

"So great is the force of the wind that I am driven beyond the bounds of the aerodrome. I gaze anxiously around trying to miss the wood which I see rising below. I have passed beyond it. Good! The ground is coming up very rapidly now. Now I am over the clover fields. Now down, down, down! I have hit the ground at last, at a speed of no less than 30 miles an hour. Luckily it is a soft landing. Soft clouds of earth choke the release nippers, and for some distance I am dragged across the field. Willing helpers run to meet me. They hang on to the cord, tugging to pull me up."

"We have stopped, and a trifle shakily I get up."

"The parachute I have tested undoubtedly solves the problem of escape after engine trouble."

It is a wise Scot who knows his haggis when he sees it. A short time ago the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons sanctioned the serving of haggis to members one day a week as an experiment.

One night a well-known Scottish member sat down to dinner, and the waiter placed a plate with some odd-looking food upon it.

"In agony tones the member demanded: 'What is this stuff?'"

"Haggis, sir," was the respectful answer.

The M.P. hid his diminished head. That painful incident brought the Kitchen Committee's experiment to an end. Haggis is now off the menu. "Daily News."

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOME VIA CANADA

Future sailings to VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports and Atlantic Connections.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hongkong	Vancouver	Quebec	Southampton
2/ Australia	Aug. 7	Aug. 26	Sept. 9
3/ Asia	Aug. 20	Sept. 7	Sept. 20
4/ Canada	Sept. 4	Sept. 21	Sept. 28
5/ Russia	Sept. 17	Oct. 5	Oct. 14

Choice of accommodation on these ATLANTIC steamers actually held for sale in Ottawa at ports of call in the Orient.

FOUR TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY, FROM VANCOUVER. STOP-OVER ALLOWED AT ALL POINTS.

Standard Sleeping Cars—Compartments—Drawing-Room Dining Cars

Canadian Pacific HOTELS at VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORTS, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, MONTREAL and QUEBEC

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES issued at all Canadian Pacific Offices—Payable Everywhere.

BAGGAGE INSURANCE sold at all Canadian Pacific Offices.

HONGKONG-MANILA-HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hongkong	Manila	Manila	Hongkong
Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 14
Aug. 26	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 25

Steamers arrive MANILA early morning and sail in evening of following day.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SERVICE THROUGHOUT

Passenger Department Telephone C. 755 Cables GACANPAU
Freight and Express Telephone C. 43 Cables NAUTILAS

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

OPERATED FOR
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.
BY STRUTHERS & BARRY MANAGING OPERATORS.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

(25 DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND 35 DAYS TO LOS ANGELES.)

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" Leaves Hongkong 30th July.

U.S.S.B. "West Farallon" Leaves Hongkong 14th August.

U.S.S.B. "West Farallon" Leaves Hongkong 15th August.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WHOLESALE SALES FOR ATLANTIC COAST PORTS. THROUGH RATES OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERSEAS PORTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND BANGALANG.

TO SINGAPORE, ZIMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequoia" Leaves Hongkong 15th August.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequoia" Leaves Hongkong 15th August.

THROUGH RATES OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO STRUTHERS & BARRY.

Phone Central 3006 L. EVERETT, INC. 1st Floor, Queen's Building.

General Agents G. F. BRADFORD, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Straits Settlements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State room and Saloons.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER	SALES
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Tuesday, 28th July, at Noon.
Kobe via Hongkong	NAMSANG	Tuesday, 4th Aug., at Noon.
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Thursday, 13th Aug., at 3 p.m.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone Central 115.

General Manager.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

NEW YORK SERVICE

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails 28th July

LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS. REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.

S.S. "LACONIA" ... Sails 7th August

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "FIUME" ... Sails 31st July
S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st August

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMINGA" ... Sails 1st September
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st October.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-
Telephone Central 1030. **DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

AMAZON MARU	Wednesday, 5th August
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, BUENOS AIRES	Thursday, 26th July
MANILA MARU	Thursday, 26th July
INDOS MARU	Thursday, 26th August
SAIGON - Direct	Monday, 13th August
SEKKOW MARU	Monday, 13th August
SHIKO MARU	Monday, 13th August
CALCUTTA - Via Singapore and Bangkok	Tuesday, 28th August
SANUKI MARU	Tuesday, 28th August
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER	Wednesday, 29th August
ARABIA MARU (From Shanghai)	Sunday, 2nd August
NEW YORK - Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama	Friday, 31st July, at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW and PAKHOI	Friday, 31st July, at 10 a.m.
TAIKWA MARU	Friday, 31st July, at 10 a.m.
JAPAN PORTS	
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	
KAJO MARU	Saturday, 25th July, at 2 p.m.
HOZAN MARU	Saturday, 25th July, at 2 p.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	Saturday, 25th July, at 2 p.m.
DAIKEN via GUANGZHOU and TIENTSIN	Beginning of July

For further particulars please apply to:-

OSAKA SHOSUN KAISHA

Tel. Central 5: 4030, 4035, 4040.

M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.



NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

TO JAVA.

via Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

"MACASSAR MARU" ... 25th July

TO JAPAN.

via Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama.

"HANDONG MARU" ... 26th July

Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherland-India. Sailings subject to alteration.

For further particulars please apply to:-

Tel. Central No. 2206. **NANYO YUSEN KAISHA**

2nd floor, Prince's Building

FIGHTING RUM ROW.

THE "BATTLE OF SANDY HOOK."

Prohibition will be given a severe trial in the United States this summer. For the first time in seven years a really national effort is being made to enforce the Prohibition law, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily News."

In three States especially—New York, Pennsylvania, and California—enforcement has been a mere form. The sea-board laid them open to the easiest form of smuggling, and Rum Row had become a permanent institution.

The change began a year ago, when Congress recognised that a coastguard which was very good at merely formal duties could make no attempt to compete with men running the fastest boats obtainable. The boats built with the money Congress voted then are now in service, manned by specially recruited men.

They paralysed the Rum Row off New York in one night. Rum Row is neither mysterious nor romantic. It consists of a line of ships up to as many as 40, which lie outside the twelve-mile limit. No authority can touch them, nor can the small motor-boats which run between them and the shore be arrested unless they are caught transferring liquor or with the liquor aboard.

These boats work at night or in fog. They sail without lights, with only the beams of the engines to "give them away," and if the tide is favourable they avoid that trouble by drifting into harbour. They have hundreds of miles of shore to choose from. They are in a land of motor-cars.

The police of New York are in the control of politicians who are avowed "wets," and cases have come to light from time to time where uniformed police have actually given their protection to transfers of liquor.

The marvel is that the coastguard have steadily made arrests and seized cargoes, though their comparative impotence had brought them into general contempt, voiced by practically every newspaper.

One motor-boat was reported to have landed 50 cases of whisky, and highly coloured stories of a fight in the harbour appeared in several publications, which had to modify their statements next day to fit in with the fact that all the shots had been fired on shore by a town on New York harbour which was celebrating some local results.

CHANCE OF FEELING.
The greatest success of the coastguard fleet, however, has been its conversion of public opinion. A week ago protests from private yachtsmen and residents ashore were being made against the order to shoot if necessary. In the United States nothing succeeds like success, and the success of the coastguard is now a matter of national pride.

Towards this change of attitude an announcement from coastguard headquarters at Washington has greatly contributed. When the statement was issued the pressure

of public opinion along the coast against the coastguard men was telling upon them, and the officials were by no means sure that their loyalty could be trusted to the extent that might be necessary. The new force is a force without traditions, and at the very moment the blockade was started a certain amount of weeding out had to be done.

The public were informed that holes had been bored in the hulls of coastguard motor-boats, foreign substances injected into the cylinders, chains tied loosely round propellers so as to jam at sea, that the wives of coastguardmen were being visited at night and threatened in their absence, that individual men had been worried, and molested, that a "death list" existed and that in Florida they were being sniped at from hiding places ashore, and a feeling arose that the common belief in sportsmanship had been misplaced. The American Press came into the war on the side of law, at any rate it did so for the time being.

BATTLE OF SANDY HOOK.
The battle of Sandy Hook was won without a shot. There is still some coming and going among the handful of ships along what remains of Rum Row, but the rum-boats are policed. Each of them has at least one escort. They are using carrier pigeons to communicate with the shore, but the Government is marking down their positions and passing them from one control to another by means of radio reports and orders.

The problem, along with many of the ships, has shifted to the Pacific Coast. Here the coastguard is still working with its old equipment. The officials, frankly helpless, confess that from 10 to 20 thousand dollars' worth of liquor is being shipped ashore daily under the noses of their slow old boats. While the price of liquor has been going up in New York it has gone down from six to four dollars in San Francisco.

The closing of the coasts is, of course, only raising fresh problems. Already smuggling from Canada, chiefly across the Great Lakes, has increased. The Mexican border is the next direction from which fresh activities are expected to be reported, and the Government is negotiating with the Mexican authorities to tighten up the picketing there.

PRESIDENT'S ORDERS.
President Coolidge has himself given orders that the screw shall be put on for the next three months. The screwing will be done under the unified command of Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, who was recently given co-ordinated control of the Prohibition forces.

The new attempt at enforcement by land and sea has begun earlier than they expected, but no well-informed observer believes that America will be dry by the end of the summer. Officials have assured the President, however, that they can take a definite step forward, and the action of the coastguard is claimed as an evidence of good faith. These developments all emphasise the fact pointed out in articles published last autumn that Prohibition is a process, not a fact.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Steamship

"LAISANG"

taking cargo and passengers will leave for

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA

on TUESDAY, 28th July, at noon.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1925.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"KENDAL CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 21st instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 6th prox. or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bill of lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1925.

"OREGON ORIENTAL LINE."

From PORTLAND via JAPAN

PORTS: SHANGHAI and AMOY.

THE Steamship

"WEST KEATS"

Voyage N. 1/53 Out.

having arrived from above ports on July 22nd, 1925. Consignees are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer.

All Cargo not taken delivery of from steamer by 7 a.m. on July 24th, 1925, will be landed into, and stored in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., at Consignee's risk and expense, whence delivery may be obtained on payment of all charges.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo will be examined by Messrs. Anderson and Ashe, (Marine Surveyors) at the Godowns on July 28th, 1925, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer or Godowns.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before August 1st, 1925, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY

Managing Operators.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

Hongkong, July 23rd, 1925.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Ports in U.S.A. & Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America ... \$9405, \$9420, \$9440.

KAGO MARU ... Thursday, 27th Aug., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Port.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 1st August.

KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 15th August.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.

LIMA MARU ... Saturday, 8th August.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th August.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 20th August.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KASHIMA MARU ... Monday, 27th July.

HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 11th August.

For further information apply to:- **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Tel. Central Nos. 292 & 293 & 2422. **S. KINOSHITA, Manager.**

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

S.S. CITY OF BEDFORD ... via Suez Canal ... 7th August

S.S. MELTON HALL ... do ... 10th August

BOSTON & NEW YORK

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

V.M. ELMBANK ... via Suez Canal ... 1st September

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

S.S. CITY OF TOKIO ... 2nd August

For Marseilles, London, Dunkirk and Hamburg

MODERATE RATES TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE.

S.S. SURAT ... Sails Hongkong End July

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London,

Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port

Amalia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa,

Ellendini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Singapore on 8th of every month by "CITY OF

PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide,

Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.

Through freight and passenger bookings from Hongkong in con-

junction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE ON ANY OF THE ABOVE LINES

APPLY TO:-

Tel. Cent. 4791. **THE BANK LINE, LTD.**

AMERICAN PIONEER LINE

Operated for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

by ATLANTIC GULF & ORIENTAL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

For Boston, New York, Baltimore & Philadelphia via Suez

For freight and further particulars apply to

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

Agents for the Orient

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building

Telephone Central 2477, 2478 & 795

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "ANTIOCH" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th July

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th August

S.S. "MELTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th August

S.S. "LACONIA" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th August

Passengers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and further particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, Ltd., Hongkong.

Hongkong & Shanghai: **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.

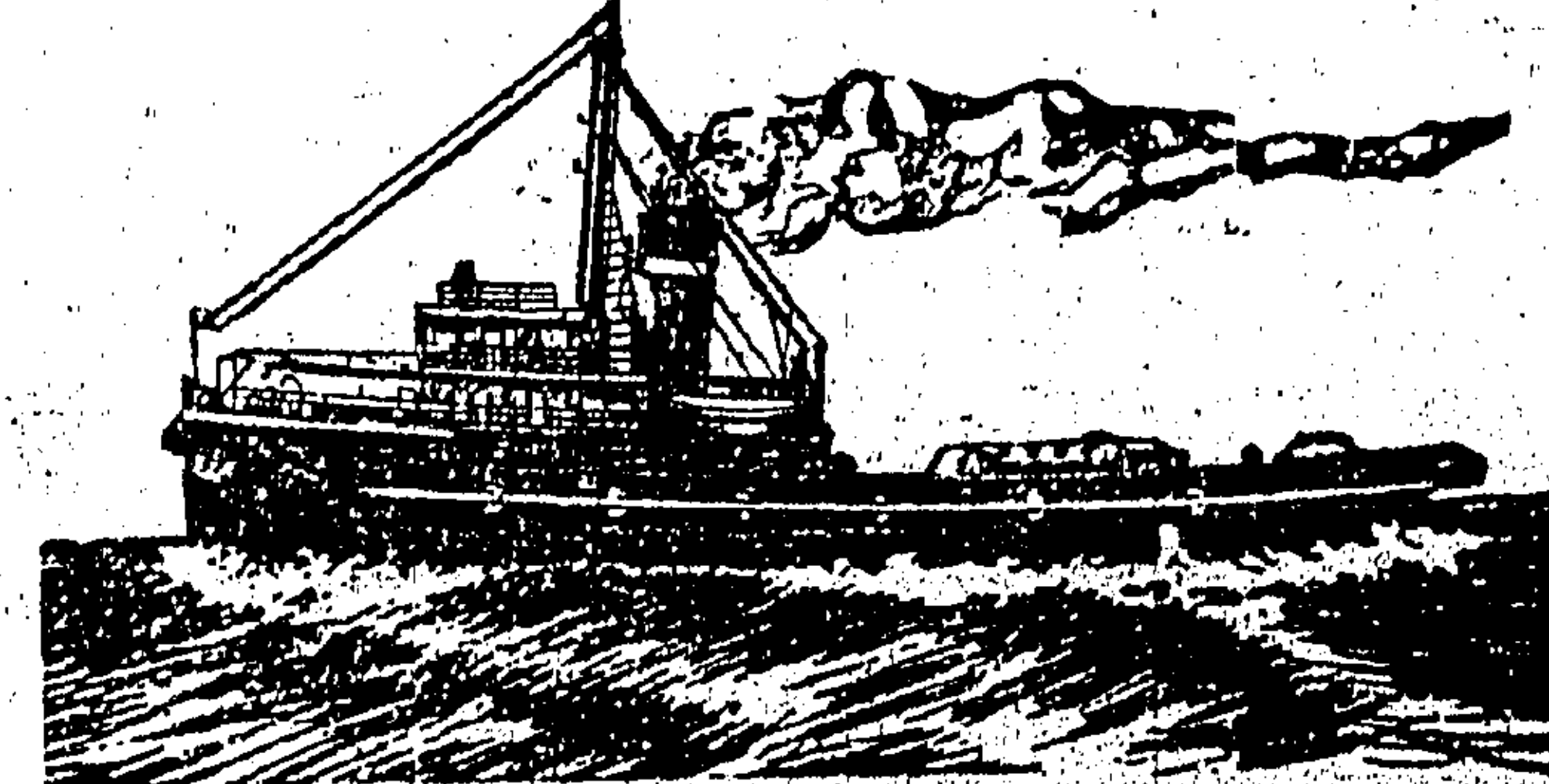
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition;

Western Union and Watkins.

DOCK OWNERS, SHIP BUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS, ELECTRICIANS.



Steel Twin Screen Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

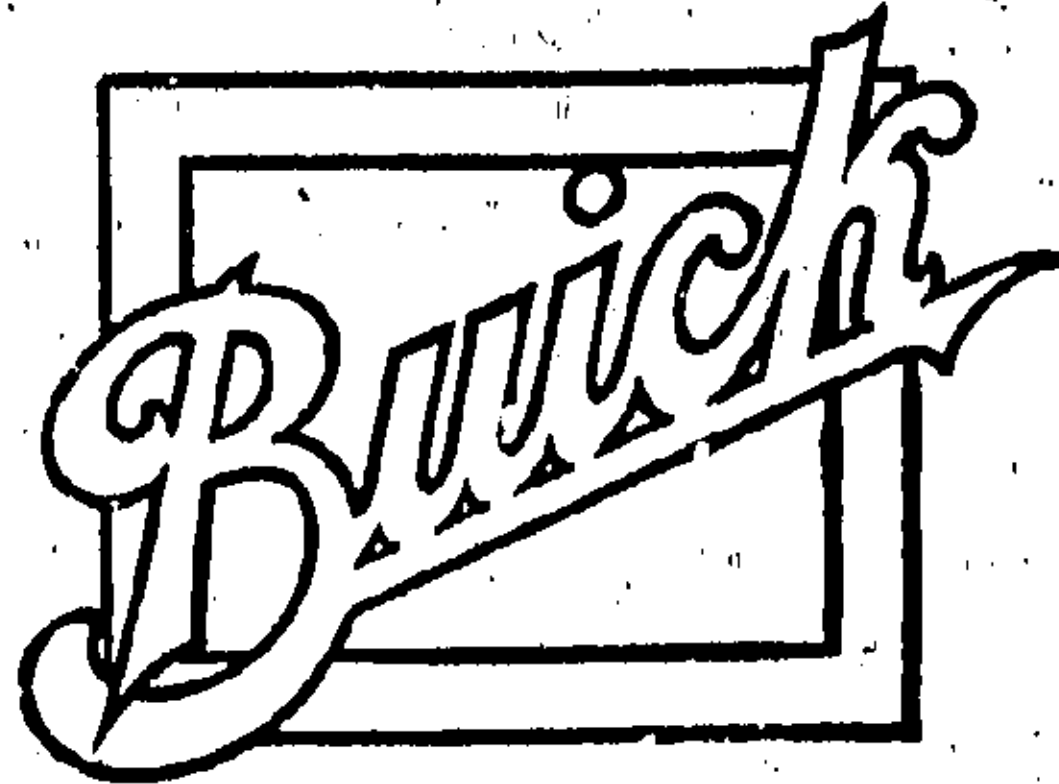
"HENRY KESWICK"

Built, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 185' B.P., Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) I.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

WHY THERE ARE MORE THAN A MILLION.



Buick's Superior Performance

Every day a Buick owner realizes more and more the greater safety of Buick mechanical 4-wheel brakes, the extra reserve of power in the Buick Valve-in-Head engine, and the easier steering and parking that result from Buick's ball-bearing, worm and nut steering mechanism. More reasons why more than a million Buicks are in daily use to-day.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

33 & 35, DES VŒUX ROAD C.

TELEPHONE C. 1036.

Now is the time to visit

J A P A N.

Everything is favourable,
Dollar Yen Exchange, Climate, etc., etc.

We supply information free of charge, passage tickets at Steamship Companies' tariff rates and inclusive arrangements—Hotels, sight-seeing, etc.—at very reasonable prices. In addition we effect all Banking and Baggage arrangements.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

"BEE BRAND"



GINGER

WAS

APPROVED BY ROYALTY

AT THE

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

PRESERVED BY

M. Y. SAN & CO., LTD.

THIS FAMOUS "BEE" BRAND GINGER IS MOST RELIABLE FOR BOLD GOOD COLOUR, AND FURTHERMORE IS MELLOW AND WELL PRESERVED.

ASAHI

BEER

Sole

Agents:

MITSUI

BUSSAN

KAISHA.



SECRET TRIBE.

HYMNS AND SERMONS LEARNED.

MISSIONARY AS PROPHET.

One of the most amazing chapters in the annals of missionary endeavour and discovery has come to light on the return to Blackpool of a Wesleyan evangelist from darkest Africa.

There he has discovered an illiterate tribe of 22,000 blacks who for many years had, unknown to the outside world, practised Christianity without ever having been taught by a white man. They sang hymns they could not understand, and their preachers learned the sermons by heart.

The missionary, whose arrival had been foretold by one of their black priests, was hailed as a prophet and received with the wildest joy.

A story which, for sheer romance and adventure, rivals the exploits of Alan Quatermain, was related in the front sitting room of a tiny villa at Lytham.

In discovering in the wildest parts of West Africa, hitherto unknown, a party of 22,000 black Christians, converted ten years ago by a former dock-side labourer, a picturesque figure styled by the natives the Black Elijah, the Rev. W. J. Platt, a Wesleyan Methodist missionary who at present is home on furlough, has undoubtedly made one of the greatest discoveries in the history of missionary work since the days of Livingstone.

How unexpectedly he came upon the converts who have built themselves 150 churches, bought Bibles which they are too illiterate to read, and have even become so "Christianised" that many churches boast a priest, Mr. Platt told in his own words in an exclusive narrative.

The intriguing figure of his story is the coloured evangelist William Harris, a giant, bushy-looking native who wandered fearlessly among the ju-ju men and witch doctors to spread his message. Time after time he was flogged and thrown into prison, but he persevered until he became a familiar figure for thousands of miles of darkest Africa.

From village to village he went, traversing trackless jungle wastes in his journey, and all the way behind him he left a broad trail of Christianity.

GIFT OF HEALING.

Mr. Platt followed in his tracks last year, and was hailed as a prince, for William Harris had described himself as only a forerunner. Like John of Arc, the Black prophet said he heard voices which encouraged him and gave him his message. The natives credited him with the power of hypnotism. On several occasions when he encountered the opposition of ju-ju men he is said to have laid a curse on the village.

"Whatever may be the truth of that," said Mr. Platt, "things certainly happened afterwards. One village was destroyed by flood, another wiped out by smallpox, and a third was ravaged by wild beasts. The coloured prophet was also reputed to have healing powers, and women frequently brought in their children so that he could lay hands upon them. By his gift of healing he is said to have cured hundreds of sicknesses."

Describing how he found thousands of natives earnestly professing Christianity and eagerly awaiting the coming of the white missionary, when the prophet had foretold, Mr. Platt said he met everywhere with the wildest joy. Villages were decorated in his honour, and the natives turned out almost to a man to greet him.

"At one place," he said, "I found that every man, woman, and child had walked twelve miles through thick forests to welcome me. At their village I found that they had built a church to seat 100, in which I preached."

"At another village further on, I happened to place my hand on the head of a small baby, and immediately there were 50 or 60 mothers clamouring round me asking me to do the same to their children. Quite close to Anyama I found another town where the old chief had actually gone out and founded a colony which he had called Christians' Town."

LEARNING TO SING.

"Many of the native chiefs had paid native clerks from the Gold Coast who did not know the native language, but knew English to teach them to sing. They had heard that Christians sang, and so thought they ought to do so also."

"The clerks, however, could only teach them jargon English. Going to Mapoyim one village showed its appreciation by turning out with its brass band. It played no tune that I could identify, and the conductor who had dressed himself up in an old top hat and frock coat, but had overlooked the trousers, was so anxious that I should not miss him that he conducted the band from the rear before taking up his usual position in front. These incidents I could multiply indefinitely."

"At Anyama I saw a huge church built to hold 2,000. All the worshippers were totally illiterate. A huge hall, I was told, had been or-

ASSEMBLY SCENE.

WAS CHRIST A TOTAL ABSTAINER?

MINISTER ASKED TO APOLOGISE.

There was a scene in the Church of Scotland Assembly when, the report of the Temperance Committee was being considered.

The Rev. Dr. William Swail, who submitted it, said it was perfectly certain that alcohol was not a necessity. It was a question whether it was an allowable luxury. It was absolutely certain it was now known to be a habit-forming drug. No licence had been of great advantage in reduced police statistics in Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch. Dr. Swail criticised Lord Novar's bill, and expressed surprise that one who had been a Liberal member for a Scottish burgh should have introduced a measure of that character, for there was nothing more dangerous than what was called the approved public-house.

Mr. James Brown, M.P., seconded.

An amendment by the Rev. W. S. Provand, Glasgow, declared that restrictive and repressive measures could only at best be palliatives, and that salvation from intemperance and other sins of excess could be found only in the Gospel of Christ. His objection to the temperance report was that there was not a word of religion in it. He doubted whether a majority of members of Assembly were total abstainers. No licence was class legislation of the worst and most oppressive kind.

WHAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE.

The Rev. Dr. Martin, Peebles, said he could not accept that total abstinence, or No licence was a Christian principle, nor did he believe that our Lord was a total abstainer.

The Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean, Edinburgh, took exception to the speeches in favour of the amendment. He spoke of social conditions by which little children were damned before birth. He deplored that Dr. Martin should use the name of Christ as a justification for such conditions.

This remark was the cause of the scene. Cries of "Withdraw" came from all parts of the House.

A member suggested that Dr. Maclean should withdraw his words.

Dr. Martin said he had spoken with reverence. He did not think the common sense of the Assembly would say he uttered anything in the nature of blasphemy in regard to their Lord. (Applause.)

The Very Rev. Dr. Cathels, who was in the chair, said he was quite sure Dr. Maclean did not mean to impute to Dr. Martin what the Assembly thought he did.

The Rev. John Maclean, Glasgow, said Dr. Martin evidently understood it so, and he thought an apology was due.

Dr. Cathels said if Dr. Martin felt it offensive he was sure Dr. Maclean would withdraw.

Dr. Martin rose and said he would ask Dr. Maclean a question—"Does he consider my remarks were in any sense irreverent or verging on the nature of blasphemy or anything of that sort?"

Dr. Maclean—Not at all.

Dr. Martin—Well, I received that impression.

Dr. Maclean, in response to cries of "Withdraw," said he had already stated he did not intend anything offensive to Dr. Martin, and Dr. Martin said—"I quite accept."

The amendment was rejected.

dared from Europe. After about four days spent in traversing a Mango swamp I arrived at another village at midnight to find the whole population lined up to give me welcome. After they had taken me to see their church, they read a document which had been specially drawn up for them by clerks—for they could neither read nor write—in which it was stated that they had agreed to give their church and eight other churches round about to the first Protestant missionary who came that way. That decision represents something like 2,000 people.

THE DISCIPLES.

"Everywhere I went the natives had poured out their money in the cause of Christianity. Many villages had got hold of the story of the 12 disciples, and I found in quite a number of villages that the elders had organised themselves into parties of 12."

"These disciples had ruled with a rod of iron for ten years, and had chosen their own preacher. In no case could I read or write, but how to overcome the difficulty was to journey miles along the coast to Bassem and learn the sermon off by heart."

"We now intend to do it, we can for our newly discovered Christians. At the end of the year we are sending out three new missionaries. We are just finishing a college at Porto Novo. And, in addition, we intend opening a small evangelist school so that we can turn out preachers daily in order that we can staff the churches."

PACE THAT KILLS.

EVILS OF MODERN HUSTLE.

"BEST MEN DYING OFF."

London.

"The tragedy of modern life is that all our best citizens and our greatest men are killing themselves before their time," said Dr. William Peck, organiser of the American medical men's tour, to a representative of the London "Evening News," endorsing Sir Thomas Horder's theory that the speed and hustle of modern life and the mania for overwork and overpay were straining men's hearts and nerves and damaging the whole bodily mechanism.

"It is the men highest up—bankers and business men with ideas and energy—who die," he said. "They rush through life at top speed, and inevitably pay the price for defying nature."

LOST GOLD.

HUNT FOR TREASURE OF £40,000,000.

A wonderful and thrilling piece of detective work is being done in Paris by creditors of Russia, who are trying to find out what happened to her pre-war treasure. The Paris correspondent of the Economist reviews this sleuth work.

Russia had about £160,000,000 of gold at the outbreak of war, and about £117,000,000 at the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. About £70,000,000 of it was lodged for safe keeping at Kazan.

What happened to this? The answer to this question most easily provide one of the most exciting yarns ever penned—it has even "Tosca" Island's bent for incident, intrigue, and tragedy.

Koltchak seized it at Kazan. About half of it was sent to Vladivostok to ensure credit for supplies. But over one-sixth of this amount never got there.

Semenoff, the Cossack General, got hold of that portion and sent it to Peking, his capital. His representatives lodged it in an Eastern branch bank. What they got for it is not known, but they never had it back.

There was still about £40,000,000 of the hoard which Koltchak secured at Kazan. Where did it go to?

All that can be established as to where this enormous sum went is vague and unsatisfactory, says the Economist writer.

Pressed by the Bolsheviks, Koltchak's army loaded the gold on a train (for speedy transference to the rear) at Omsk.

That train had a collision some distance away, and a lot of the gold was scattered on the line.

Afterwards, the Koltchak forces and the gold train came into the Czechoslovak Legion's area, and only two of the five locomotives—one for the Admiral's train and one for the gold train—were not seized. Later the fugitive commander came into the hands of the Bolsheviks, and was executed.

But what of the gold? The French inquirers say the Czechoslovak irregulars got it. Other evidence seems to show that at this time Russian gold currency was plentiful at Kharkin, and that it was so abundant among Czechoslovak legionaries for a long time afterwards, that a Legionaries' Bank was created at Prague.

On the other hand, Czechoslovakians say the legionaries had to hand over all the gold to the Bolsheviks to save their lives. According to some reports, a substantial part of the £40,000,000 of the Kazan gold found its way back to Moscow. The Economist writer says the searching inquiry in Paris is still going on and the mystery may eventually be cleared up.

Ethel—So Arthur proposed last night?
Maude—Yes.
"And did you accept him?"
"I was so awfully excited I don't know whether I did or not. If he comes to-night, I did; if he doesn't I didn't."

CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

The Steamship "BENVORLICH"

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP & LONDON.

Consignees of cargo per the above-mentioned steamer are hereby notified that owing to the existing strike conditions cargo for Hongkong is being discharged at Singapore where it will lie at the risk and expense of the Owners of the goods.

Consignees are accordingly recommended to make the necessary arrangements as regards Insurance, etc.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, July 27, 1925.

THE HONGKONG

HONGKONG HOTEL, REPULAN BAY HOTEL, PEAK HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

AND

SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, PALACE HOTEL, KALAN HOTEL, MAJESTIC HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

HOTELS, LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel des Wapen Lits, Peking.

PALACE HOTEL

(Three minutes from Kowloon Ferry Wharf & Railway Station.)
Entirely under English Management. Electric Light & Fan Throughout.
Every Room with Private Bath.

Lounge Bar & Billiard Room. Unrivalled Cuisine under the personal supervision of the Proprietor.
Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address: "ASTOR." Telephone Central 176.
13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A first class Hotel centrally located, large and airy rooms, completely renovated and refurnished. New Dining Room for Meals and a Carte. Excellent Cuisine. Monthly Tickets for Times and Dinners. Under entirely new Management.

For further particulars apply to M. A. VAZ, Manager.

ADELPHI HOTEL.

SINGAPORE.

This distinguished Hotel in the heart of Singapore's social life, with its commanding position facing the beautiful Cathedral Grounds and Sea, offers you complete hospitality and comfort in a refined atmosphere.

Unsurpassed for Meals. Excellent Wines.
Orchestra Daily during and After Dinner.

The ONLY HOTEL IN SINGAPORE fitted throughout with Modern Sanitation.

Cables: Adelphi
Phone: 937, 938

ADELPHI HOTEL LTD.
HARRY H. WILLIES,
Managing Director.

SIMPSON & CO.

TAILORS

5, Des Vœux Road Central
Corner of Ice House Street

Telephone
C. 456

PUN YICK CHO.

LAND & ESTATE AGENTS

Telephone Central No. 911-1987.
35, Queen's Road Central.

CHY LOONG

New Season. Preserved Ginger.

Best quality—Prompt attention to Exporters.

Office: 115, Bonham Strand East, 3rd floor. Tel. Central 2324.
Factory: 500-504, Canton Road, Yuenai. Tel. 2329.

SUKIYAKI HALL

JUST OPENED

TRY SUKIYAKI and TORINABE OHOW.

Best Food at the Cheapest Price.

CHITOSE HOTEL. Telephone C. 1973

No. 6 Hau Fun Lane.

Queen's Road East, Wanchai.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAY BUS ROUTES, etc.

Lifts, Life, Fan and Lighting, Electric Table and Laundry, etc.

Best of Food and Service.

Tel. Central 1111. W. FURILL, Manager.

MASSAGE

Mr. SHIMIDZU

Mrs. HONDA

No. 24 Wyndham Street.

Tel. C. 4945.

SHIP YOUR FREIGHT TO

SOUTH AMERICA

via

S.S. "LING NAM"

Calling at—

Tarakan, Rabaul, Sydney, (Australia).

Wellington (New Zealand), Tahiti, Balboa.

Panama, Callao (Peru) and Iquique (Chile).

MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

For Freight and Passenger rates apply to—

THE CHONGWAH NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Tel. C. 1557.

Bank of China Building.

LONG HING & CO.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY

No. 24 Wyndham Street, HONGKONG.

*For your floor—furniture—and
every domestic article requiring
a stained and varnished finish*

"Wilheycla"

Oil Varnish Stains

IN

Oaks—Walnut
Mahogany—Satinwood
Rosewood—Ebony Black

Can be applied by anyone.
Always reliable, never sticky,
Non-poisonous and Durable.

AGENTS

S. C. LAY & CO.

Alexandra Building. Telephone Central 763.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark

SHANGHAI. HONGKONG.